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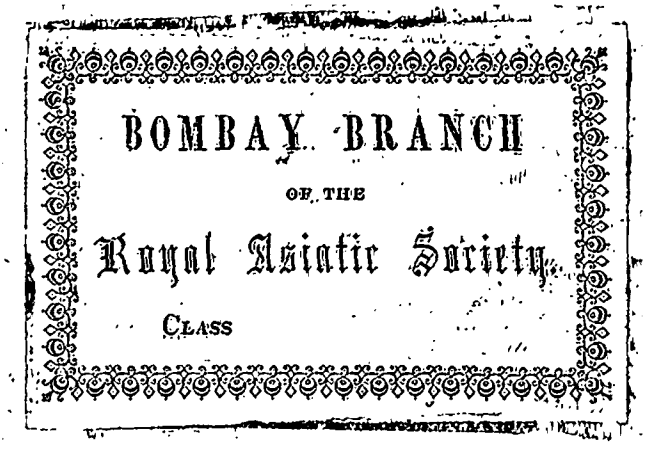

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

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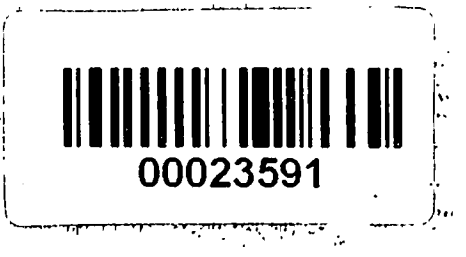


The Lady Jane Grey was daughter to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset *, by the lady Frances Bradon, elder of the two surviving daughters of Charles Bradon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, queen of France. This lady, who was highly in the king's favour was possessed of almost every accomplishment that is estimable, or amiable †. If her tutors, Ascham and Aylmer, may be credited, she perfectly understood the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and was also acquainted with the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. She played on several musical instruments, which she sometimes accompanied with her voice. She wrote a fine hand, and excelled in various kinds of needle work. All these accomplishments were "bounded within the narrow circle of sixteen years." The happiness of this excellent person's life concluded with this reign. See the next.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable only from one Circumstance, &c.

* * * * * * *

APPENDIX to the Reign of EDWARD VI.

FOREIGNERS, &c.

HENRY II. Roy de France. *I. de Bie sc. b. sh.*

Henry II. Son of Francis I. King of France, was a prince of much greater courage than capacity.

* Afterwards Duke of Suffolk; beheaded 1553.

† "Quicquid dulce animum compleverat, utile quicquid;
"Ars cerebrum, pietas pectus, et ora fales." ANON.

pacity. He, on several occasions, shone in the field; but made no figure in the cabinet. He lost much more by the treaty of peace, which followed the disastrous battle of St Quintin, than his enemies had gained by that victory. Henry was as limited in his views, and as fluctuating in his resolutions, as Catherine de Medicis, his queen, was comprehensive and determined. In the reign of this king, the English lost Boulogne and Calais, He was invested with the Order of the Garter, in France. He died the 10th of July, of an accidental wound received at a tournament.

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, Mediolanensis, medicinæ doctor; 4*to*. *In the Continuation of Boissard.*

Jerome Cardan, a very celebrated Italian physician, naturalist *, and astrologer, came into England in this reign, and was introduce to Edward, of whom he has given a very hig encomium. He regarded astrology as the firs of all sciences; and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his cotemporaries, the first of all astrologers. He, like Socrates, was supposed to have been attended by a demon, or familiar spirit †. There are many ingenious, as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons, in ten volumes, fol. 1663. It is remarkable that he drew the horoscope, of Jesus Christ: and that his description of the unicorn is exactly correspondent to that fictitious animal which is one of the supporters of the royal arms. *Ob. circ.* 1575.

* He was called a magician, which, at this time, was another term for a naturalist. Vide J. Baptista Porta "De Magia naturali."

† See Beaumont's "Account of Spirits," &c. p. 50, & seq.

1575, *Æt* 75 *. See more of him in Dr Robertson's "History of Scotland," 4*to*. I. p. 116.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, a celebrated Dutch physician, who resided in England. See the next reign.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS, sojourner in the university of Oxford. See the reign of Elizabeth.

MARY began her Reign the 6th of July, 1553.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The LADY JANE GREY was proclaimed Queen the 10th of July, 1553. See Class XI. to which she properly belongs.

QUEEN MARY I. *Antonio More p. G. Vertue sc. h. sh. From a picture in the possession of the Earl of Oxford.*

MARIA HENR. VIII. F. &c. Regina, 1555; *oval; F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) at the top; well executed.*

This was perhaps engraved after the year 1555, which might have been inserted as the æra of her reign.

MARIA I. &c. *a jewel hanging at her breast; W. F.* 1568.

MARIE, &c. *Fra. Delaram sc. 4*to.

* His book "De propria Vita" is very curious. He appears not to have studied Cæsar's Commentaries before he wrote these Memoirs, as he has collected all the testimonies of his contemporaries relating to his own character, and has placed at the head of them, "Testimonia de me." See "Cardanus De propria Vita," 1654, 12mo.

MARIA, *Angliæ, Hispaniæ, &c. Regina; small h. sh.*

MARIA, &c. *in a large ruff; sold by Thomas Geele; large 8vo.*

Queen MARY, 8vo. *with this motto:* "*Fortissimi quique interfecti sunt ab ea:*" *In the translation of Bishop Godwin's* "*Annals of England,*" 1630. *In this book are copies of some other heads of our kings.*

MARIA, &c. *J. Janssonius exc. large 8vo.*

MARIA, *by de Gratie Gods, &c. 4to.*

MARIE; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

The melancholy complexion of this princess, her narrow capacity, obstinate and unrelenting temper, and blind attachment to her religion, contributed to carry her to the extremes of bigotry and persecution. No less than 284 persons were burnt for heresy in this short reign *. These horrid cruelties facilitated the progress of the Reformation in the next †.

PHILIP II. king of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c. &c. (Consort of Queen Mary.) *Titiano p. Vertue sc.* 1735. *From an excellent original painted by Titian, in the noble collection of his grace William, duke of Devonshire; h. sh.*

PHILIPPUS II. *Titianus p.* 1549, *C. Vischer sc. h. sh.*

PHILIPPUS II. *F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) sc. It is dated* 1555, *and is companion to Mary, by the same hand.*

PHILIPPUS II. *Marcelli Clodii Formis, Romæ,* 1588; *fine. In the* "*Citta da Cremona,*" *da Antonio Campo,* 1585, *folio, are heads of Philip and his four queens.*

PHILIP-

* Rapin.

† In Blackstone's "Commentaries of the Laws of England," book iv. p. 424, 425, is the following passage: "To do justice to the shorter reign of "queen Mary, many salutary and popular laws, in civil matters, were made "under her administration; perhaps the better to reconcile the people to the "bloody measures which she was induced to pursue for the re-establishment "of religious slavery: the well-concerted schemes for effecting which were "(through the providence of God) defeated by the seasonable accession of "Queen Elizabeth."

T. Chambars sculp.

EDWARD COURTNEY Earl of DEVONSHIRE.

From an Original by S^r. Antonio More, at the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn.

En! Puer ac insons, et adhuc juvenilibus annis,
Annos bis septem carcere clausus eram.

Me Pater his tenuit vinclis, quæ Filia solvit;
Sors mea sic tandem vertitur à Superis.

PHILIPPUS II. *J. Bapt. Parmen. Formis, Romæ, 1589; a large border of arms, sh. curious.*

There is a fine picture of Philip and Mary, by Holbein, at Woburn Abbey *.

PHILIPPUS II. *Ant. Wierx f. small.*
PHILIPPE II. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Though the abilities of Philip were more adapted to the cabinet than the field, he was generally the dupe of his own politics. His ambition ever prompted him to enterprises which he had neither courage nor address to execute. He was so far from using his influence to restrain, that he actually bore a part in the cruelties of this reign, and entered into persecution with the spirit of a grand inquisitor. The most memorable of his actions was the victory at St Quintin, in which the English had a considerable share. He is said to have built the Escurial, in consequence of a vow which he made at that time †.

There

* The following deſcription of Philip's perſon, which may be conſidered as a ſketch from the life, is in John Elder's letter to Robert Stuarde, Biſhop of Cathnes, 1555 ‡. "Of viſage he is well favoured, with a broad forehead "and grey eyes, ſtreight noſed, and manly countenance. From the forehead "to the point of his chynne, his face groweth ſmall; his pace is princely, and "gate ſo ſtreight and upright, as he leſeth no inch of his higthe; with a "yeallowe head, and a yeallowe berde: and thus to conclude, he is ſo well "proportioned of bodi, arme, legge, and every other limme to the ſame, as "nature cannot worke a more parfite paterne; and, as I have learned, of "the age of xxviii. years; whoſe majeſty I judge to be of a ſtout ſtomake, "pregnaunt witted, and of moſt gentel nature."

† This immenſe pile by no means merits the encomiums which have been generally given it. It is indeed venerable for its greatneſs, but it is a greatneſs without magnificence. It is too low in proportion to its extent, and conſequently appears heavy.

* See Ames's "Typographical Antiq." p. 213, 214.

‡ Ballard, at p. 217 of his "Memoirs," informs us, that Queen Elizabeth conſtantly kept Philip's picture by her bedſide, to the time of her death.

There is a small head of the princess ELIZABETH *prefixed to* "Nugæ Antiquæ," *a miscellany of original papers, by Sir John Harington, &c. printed at London, in* 1769, 12*mo*, *which deserves a better title. The editor tells us, that the plate engraved about* 1554 *belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who made a present of it to Isabella Markham, mother of Sir George Harington. There is a small whole length of the Princess at Woodstock, with a book on a table by her: I. S. invent. Martin D. sc.* 12*mo.*

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, &c.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

JOHN RUSSEL, earl of Bedford, lord privy-seal. See the preceding reign.

HENRY FITZALLAN, earl of Arundel, steward of the household. See the next reign.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk. See the next reign.

ED-

heavy †. The principal entrance to it is mean, and the quadrangles are small. The imagination of the architect seems to have been too much taken up with the capricious idea of a gridiron, to attend to the principles of beauty and proportion. I need only appeal to the eyes of those that have seen this celebrated structure, for the truth of these remarks, from which the church and the pantheon are allowed to be exceptions. The latter was the work of another architect.

† In the "Description of the Escurial," lately translated from the Spanish by Mr Thompson, is a very great mistake in the height, as will appear by comparing the several parts of the description with the print.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire; *Ant. More p. T. Chambars sc. From an original of Sir Antonio More, at the duke of Bedford's, at Woburn.*

" En ! puer ac insons, et adhuc juvenilibus annis.
" Annos bis septem carcere clausus eram:
" Me pater his tenuit vinc'lis quæ filia solvit;
" Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a superis."

In the " Anecdotes of painting," 4to.

Edward Courtney, the last earl of Devon of that name, descended from the royal family of France *, was, though accused of no crime, confined in prison ever since the attainder of his father, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was restored in blood in the first year of Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have entirely coincided with the queen's inclination, but by no means with the earl of Devonshire's, who had a tender regard for the princess Elizabeth †. The harsh treatment of that princess during this reign, was supposed to be in a great measure owing to Mary's pride and jealousy upon this occasion. The earl was said to have been poisoned in Italy by the Imperialists, in 1556. See Class X.

" HENRY RADCLIFE, (*Ratcliffe*) *Earl of*
" *Sussex, Viscount Fitzwalter, Baron Egremond*
" *(Egremont) and Burnel, Knight of the garter,*
" *Ch. Justice and Ranger of all the royal forests,*
" *parks,*

* The earl of Devonshire was a collateral branch of those Courtneys who were of the blood-royal of France. See Cleaveland's " Genealogical Hist. of the Family of Courtenay." Oxon. 1735, fol.

† In the British Museum is a manuscript paper, entitled, " A Relation how one Cleber, 1556, proclaimed the Ladie Elizabeth Quene, and her beloved bedfellow, Lorde Edward Courtneye, Kynge." MS. Harl. 537, 25. See Mr Warton's " Life of Sir Thomas Pope," p. 91.

*" parks, &c. on this side Trent, Lord Lieutenant of " the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Captain Ge- " neral of the forces to queen Mary, whom he rescued " from the disorders that affected the beginning of her " reign. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in France, " and all his embassies there, he was honoured among " the chief of the nobility, and in all negociations, both " of peace and war, was esteemed one of the first am- " bassadors. He died the fifth of July, 1556, aged " was first interred at London *, but after- " wards removed to Boreham church, in Essex, at the " dying request of his son Thomas, Earl of Sussex. " This effigy is taken from an exquisitely well-wrought " monument there, of him, his son, and his father."* *The Print with this inscription was engraved by John Thane; but is without his name. It is in 8vo.*

The privilege was granted to this earl, which was formerly claimed by the nobles of Castile, and is still retained by the Spanish grandees, of wearing his hat in the royal presence †.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

A CARDINAL.

REGINALDUS POLUS, *Raphael, vel S. del Piombo p. h. sh. fine. In the Crozat Collection, vol. I.* ‡

REGI-

* In the church of St Laurence Poultney.

† This privilege hath been granted to Lord Kingſale, and to ſeveral other perſons, on various accounts. See " Cat. of the Harleian MSS." 1162, 10. 1856, 2. 6986, 5.

‡ *There is a copy of this fine print by Major*, prefixed to a well written life of the cardinal, by Thomas Philips, a prieſt of the church of Rome. In part ii. of this book, p. 248, is the following paſſage. " It has been objected to " the effigy of Cardinal Pole, which is prefixed to the firſt part of this work, " and

Engraved by W. Middleton, from a Painting on board, preserved in the Vestry of Lambeth Palace.

Cardinal Pole.

London, Published for W. Herbert, Globe Place & E. W. Brayley, Wilderness Row, May 1, 1810.

REGINALDUS POLUS; 8*vo. In the "Heroologia."*

REGINALDUS POLUS Cardinalis; *small; in Imperialis's "Museum Historicum," Venet.* 1640; *4to.*

REGINALDUS POLUS; *Lamessin sc. 4to.*

REGINALDUS POLUS, Cardinalis; *natus An.* 1500, *Maii* 11. *Card. St Mariæ in Cosmedin,* 1536, *Maii* 22. *Consecr. archiepisc. Cantuarensis* 155$\frac{5}{8}$, *Mar.* 22. *Ob.* 1588, *Nov.* 17. *R. White sc. h. sh. copied from Imperialis's "Museum."*

POLUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Reginald Pole was a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He was much esteemed for the integrity of his life, the elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners. During his residence in

"and repreſents him as advanced in years, that it is attributed to Raphael, "who died in the year 1520, when the cardinal was only in the 20th year "of his age. But the objectors did not reflect, that beſides Raphael of Ur-"bino, who died in the year they mention, there were ſeveral other great "maſters of that name. To go no farther than Raphael del Colle Borgheſe, "who flouriſhed chiefly whilſt Cardinal Pole was in Italy; and the prime "of whoſe life coincides with the decline of the cardinals *. He was one of "the moſt celebrated artiſts under Giulio Romano." Dr Ducarel informs me, that the portrait of the cardinal at Lambeth nearly reſembles the head in the "Heroologia †." The print in Thevet, which repreſents him in a hat is certainly fictious.

* The fine original was in the collection of Monſ. Crozat, and was ſold laſt year (1772) with the reſt of that collection, to the empreſs of Ruſſia. Monſ. Manette and the beſt judges aſcribed the portrait of cardinal Pole to Sebaſtian del Piombo.

† The following note is from the ſame learned and communicative gentleman. The long gallery at Lambeth palace, and ſeveral of the adjoining apartments were built by cardinal Pole. In this gallery, and the great dining room next to it, is a picture of every archbiſhop of Canterbury from Warham to the preſent. The fine portrait of Warham, painted by Holbein, was by him preſented to that prelate, together with the portrait of Eraſmus; and theſe two pictures paſſed by will of Warham and his ſucceſſors, till they came to archbiſhop Laud; after whoſe death they were miſſing, till the time of Sanderoft, who had the good fortune to recover that of Warham. It is uncertain what is become of the other.

in Italy, he lived in the strictest intimacy with Sadolet, Bembo, and other celebrated persons of that country; and upon the demise of Paul III. was elected pope *. He came into England in the beginning of the reign of Mary, and succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was not without a tincture of bigotry; but generally disapproved of the cruelties exercised in this reign.

1556.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Holbein p. natus* 1489, *July* 2, *consecrat.* 1533, *Mar.* 30. *Martyrio coronatus* 1556, *Mar.* 21; *h. sh. Frontispiece to Strype's "Memorials."*

This head was probably copied from that in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," which was done after Holbein, as I believe, by Loggan. Vertue mentions such a print by that engraver in a MS. in my possession. A portrait, with the name of Abp. Parker, which is exactly similar to this, was engraved by Vertue, whose widow told me that it was owing to a mistake †.

Another by White, engraved with four others; small sheet.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives."*

THOMAS CRANMERUS; *H. Hondius sc.* 1599, *4to.*

After

* He was chosen pope at midnight by the conclave, and sent for to come and be admitted. He desired that his admission might be deferred till the morning, as it was not a work of darkness. Upon this message, the Cardinals, without any farther ceremony, proceeded to another election, and chose the Cardinal de Monte, who, before he left the conclave, bestowed a hat upon a servant who looked after his monkey.

† It is observable that the prints here mentioned represent him without a beard; but he is exhibited with a long one in the "Heroologia."

After Cranmer had been, with the utmost difficulty, prevailed upon to sign a recantation against his conscience, he was ordered to be burnt by the perfidious queen, who could never forgive the part which he acted in her mother's divorce. He had a considerable hand in composing the homilies of our church. Almost all the rest of his writings are on subjects of controversy.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, bishop of London, *small; Marshall sc. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, episcopus Londinensis; *R. White sc. natus in Northumbr. consecr. episcopus Roffensis* 1547, *Sept.* 5. *fit episcopus Londinensis* 1550, *Apr. Martyrium passus* 1555, *Oct.* 16; *h. sh.*

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, &c. *R. White sc. engraved in a sheet with Cranmer, and the three other bishops who suffered martyrdom.*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large* 4*to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives."*

NICOLAUS RIDLEY, &c. *Holbein p. Miller f. Before his Life, by Glocester Ridley, LL. B* §. 1763, 4*to.*

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, preached a sermon to convince the people of Lady Jane Grey's title to the crown. This affront sunk deep into the queen's mind, and he soon felt the fatal effects of her resentment. In his disputes with the Roman catholic divines ‖, he forced them to acknowledge, that Christ in his last supper held himself in his hand, and afterwards eat himself.

EDMUND

§ Afterwards D. D. and prebendary of Salisbury. He was collaterally related to Bishop Ridley, and has done that pious prelate and himself great honour by this work. It is worthy of remark, that Dr Ridley derived his christian name from his being born on board the Glocester Indiaman, as his mother was returning from the East Indies.

‖ On the subject of the real presence.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, *whipping Thomas Hinshawe; a wooden print, in the first edition of Fox's "Acts and Monuments,"* p. 2043.

Sir John Harington tells us, that "when Bonner was shewn this print in the book of Martyrs on purpose to vex him, he laughed at it, saying, A vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right *?" There is another print of him in that book burning a man's hands with a candle.

This man, whom nature seems to have designed for an executioner, was an ecclesiastical judge, in the reign of Mary. He is reported to have condemned no less than two hundred innocent persons to the flames; and to have caused great numbers to suffer imprisonment, racks, and tortures. He was remarkably fat and corpulent; which made one say to him, that he was "full of guts, but empty of bowels." Consec. 4 Ap. 1540, deprived, 17 Sept. 1549, restored, 22 Aug. 1553; again deprived, 29 June, 1559†. He died in the Marshalsea, the 5th of Sept. 1569.

STEPHANUS GARDINERUS, episc. Wintoñ. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh* ‡.

Stephen

* Harington's "Brief View of the Church of England," 1653, 12mo.

† "Biographia."

‡ The print of Gardiner, which was engraved for Burnet's "History of the Reformation," has been taken for Bishop Horn's, from the circumstance of the arms: but Mr Thomas Baker observes that bishop Horn's arms were without a chevron: and the portrait of Gardiner seems to answer to the description of his person quoted by that learned gentleman from Poinet, in the Appendix of Papers at the end of Burnet's History, vol. iii. p. 411. But see an aggravated description of Horn's person in Pit's "De Illust. Angliæ Scriptoribus," p. 797.

Stephen Gardiner, lord-chancellor, and prime minister in this reign, was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; the master-piece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip *. His religious principles appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own interest. He was a persecutor of those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written. He was author of a treatise "De Vera Obedientia," and had a great hand in the famous book intitled, "The erudition of a Christian man." He also wrote an "Apology for Holy Water," &c. *Ob.* 1555. Con. 1531, dep. 1550. reſt. 1553.

HUGO LATYMERUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

HUGH LATYMER; 24*to.*

HUGH LATIMER, *bishop of Worcester; R. White sc. One of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sh.*

HUGO LATIMERUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

HUGH LATIMER, &c. *J. Savage sc. A staff in his right hand, a pair of spectacles hanging at his breast, and a bible at his girdle; h. sh. From Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer."*

* There is no queſtion but Philip intended, if poſſible, to make himſelf maſter of the kingdom by marrying Mary. When the queen was ſuppoſed to be far advanced in her pregnancy, Philip applied to the parliament to be conſtituted regent, during the minority of the child, and offered to give ample ſecurity to ſurrender the regency, when he, or ſhe, ſhould be of age to govern. The motion was warmly debated in the houſe of peers, and he was like to carry his point, when the Lord Paget ſtood up, and ſaid, "Pray, who ſhall "ſue the king's bond?". This laconic ſpeech had its intended effect, and the debate was ſoon concluded in the negative *.

* See Howell's Letters.

This venerable prelate, worn out with labour, old age, and imprisonment, walked thus equipped to his trial, and probably to the place of execution. When he was chained to the stake, two bags of gunpowder were fastened under his arms, the explosion of which presently put an end to his life. While he was burning, a large quantity of blood gushed from his heart, as if all the blood in his body had been drawn to that part *. He was burnt 16 Oct. 1555.—He had a principal hand in composing the *Homilies*, in which he was assisted by Cranmer, with whom he usually resided at Lambeth, during the reign of Edward VI. See the two preceding reigns.

ROBERT FARRAR, bishop of St David's, *suffered at Caermarthen Feb.* 22. 1555. *R. White sc. one of the five martyred bishops; sh.*
Bishop FARARS; (FARRAR) 8*vo.*

This prelate, after much inhuman treatment, was burnt in his own diocese. His character is represented in different, and even contrary lights. Bishop Godwin speaks of him as a man of a litigious and turbulent behaviour †; Strype, as a pious reformer of abuses ‡.

JOHN HOOPER, bishop of Gloucester, *suffered at Gloucester, Feb.* 9, 1555. *R. White sc. one of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sh.*

John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was a man of great strictness of life, and an eloquent preacher. When he was nominated to his bishopric, he obstinately refused to wear the rochet and chimere ¶, which he looked upon as pro-

May 15. 1550.

faned

* Turner's "Hist. of remarkable providences."
† Life of Q. Mary, p. 345. 350.
‡ Mem. of Cranmer, p. 184.
¶ Sometimes written Cymarre.

BERNARD GILPIN, M.A.
W. F. del.
R. sc.

faned by superstition and idolatry. The archbishop would by no means dispense with his wearing the episcopal habits: Hooper was determined not to wear these odious vestments; and was ordered to prison till he should think proper to submit. After much altercation, Peter Martyr, and other foreign divines, were consulted, and the matter was brought to a compromise: he was to be consecrated in the robes, and to wear them only in his cathedral. This is the æra of the multiplied controversies in relation to caps, gowns, and other clerical habits. When he was chained at the stake, a pardon, on condition of his recantation, was placed on a stool before him. Both his legs were consumed before the flame touched his vitals. He bore his torments with invincible patience.

Consec. 8 Mar. 1550-1.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

BERNARD GILPIN; *oval; over the oval,* "*Let your light so shine before men;*" *etched by the Rev. Mr W^m. Gilpin, late of Queen's College, Oxon, who is descended from the family of Bernard. Frontispiece to a well written Account of his Life, by the same hand that etched the print* *.

Bernard Gilpin, archdeacon of Durham, and rector of Houghton in the Spring, was commonly styled "The Northern Apostle:" and he was indeed like a primitive apostle in every thing but suffering martyrdom, which he was prepared to do; but the queen died whilst he was upon the road to London, under a guard of her

Promoted 1556.

 messengers.

* This gentleman is now a schoolmaster at Cheam in Surry. He did several other etchings in the same book. He afterwards published the "Life of Latimer," and another volume of the Lives of eminent Reformers. The anonymous "Essay on Prints" was written by the same hand.

messengers. He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, which was offered him by queen Elizabeth,
1560. and about the same time resigned his archdeaconry. He died, lamented by the learned, the charitable, and the pious, the 4th of March 1583.

THOMAS BECONUS, *Æt.* 41, 1553; *a wooden print*; 12*mo.* See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOANNES BRADEFORDUS, Mar. *in the* "*Herologiâ*;" 8*vo.*

John Bradford, who descended from a genteel family at Manchester, was sometime a clerk, or deputy, under Sir John Harington, who was, by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. appointed treasurer and paymaster of the forces at Boloign, and of the workmen employed in the fortifications of that place. Whilst he was in this post, he yielded to a temptation, which offered itself, of under or over-charging some article in his accounts, by which the king was a considerable loser. Some time after, he was so deeply affected with a sermon of Latimer upon Restitution, that he resolved to restore the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king; and he strictly adhered to this resolution. When his mind had in some measure recovered its tranquillity, he sedulously applied himself to the study of divinity, took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge, and became one of the most eminent preachers of his time. His piety was in the highest degree exemplary, his labours incessant, his zeal was tempered with meekness, his charity was, on every occasion, extended even to his enemies; his whole life after his conversion, and especially his calm resignation to the flames, is a striking instance of the force of the religious principle. He was

burnt

burnt in Smithfield, the first of July, 1555. The long imprisonment and cruel usage of this meek and pious martyr is alone sufficient to blacken the reign of Mary. He is placed here as prebendary of St Paul's.

JOHANNES ROGERSIUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

John Rogers, who was the first martyr in this reign, was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and of a most exemplary character in every relation of life. He had strong attachments to the world, having an amiable wife, and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he still maintained his usual serenity; and was waked out of a sound sleep, when the officers came to carry him to the stake*. In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew†. *Ob.* 4 Feb. 1555-6.

LAURENTIUS SANDERUS, Mart. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

Laurence Sanders was one of the exiles for religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the accession of Edward, he returned to England, and was preferred to the rectory of Alhallows, Bread-Street, in London§, and soon after constituted public professor of divinity of St Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal prompted him to preach contrary to the queen's prohibition. When he came to the place of execution, he ran

 chearfully

* Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. ADDISON'S CATO.

† Fuller's "Worthies;" in Lanc. p. 108.

§ He is said, by mistake, to have been vicar of St Sepulchre's. See Newcourt, I. 246.

chearfully to the stake, and kissed it, exclaiming, "Welcome the cross of Christ, welcome ever-"lasting life!" *Ob.* 1555-6.

It is remarkable, that almost all the martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of real presence, which was made the test of what was called heresy.

JOHANNES CNOXUS, (Knoxus), Scotus; *R. Cooper, sc. h. sh.*

John Knox, one of the exiles for religion in Switzerland, published his "First blast of the "Trumpet against the government of Women," in this reign *. It was lucky for him that he was out of the queen's reach when he sounded the trumpet. In the next reign, he had the courage to rend the ears of the queen of Scots with several blasts from the pulpit. See the reign of Elizabeth.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

THOMAS POPE, miles, *Coll. Trinitatis Fundr.* 1555. *J. Faber f. One of the set of Founders. This has been copied. At his breast is a whistle, resembling a mermaid, appendant to a chain* †. *The only original portrait of him, which was painted by Holbein, is at Lord Guilford's at Wroxton.*

Sir Thomas Pope, a man of eminent talents for business, and of unwearied perseverance and unblemished integrity in the conduct of it, had, at

* This pamphlet was levelled at the queens of England and Scotland.

† Whiſtles, in various forms were anciently worn by perſons of diſtinction as ornaments.

at an early period of life, several honourable and lucrative employments conferred upon him by Henry VIII. he, as treasurer of the court of augmentations of the king's revenues, was ranked with the great officers of the crown. Though he owed his fortune to the dissolution of monasteries, in consequence of which several grants were made him by the king, and some advantageous purchases by himself, he, however, kept clear of fraud and rapine when they paved the way to rank and fortune. He did not, at an age of debility and dotage *bequeath*, but in the full vigour of his understanding, and in the prime of life, *gave* a great part of his ample fortune for the foundation of a college, dedicated to the holy Trinity, a society which hath long reflected honour upon its founder. He was almost the only great man among his contemporaries who maintained an inflexibility of character amidst the changes and compliances of the times. He is placed here as privy counsellor to queen Mary, an office which he bore in the reign of Henry VIII. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1559. *Æt.* 50. It was by his interest that the magnificent and venerable Saxon church at St Alban's, was preserved amidst the general dissolution of Abbeys. See a well written account of his life by the learned and ingenious Mr Thomas Warton.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, general of the queen's forces, and governor of Calais. This place was surprised and taken by the French, after it had been 200 years in the possession of the English. The loss of it is known to have hastened the queen's death. See the preceding reign, Class II.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

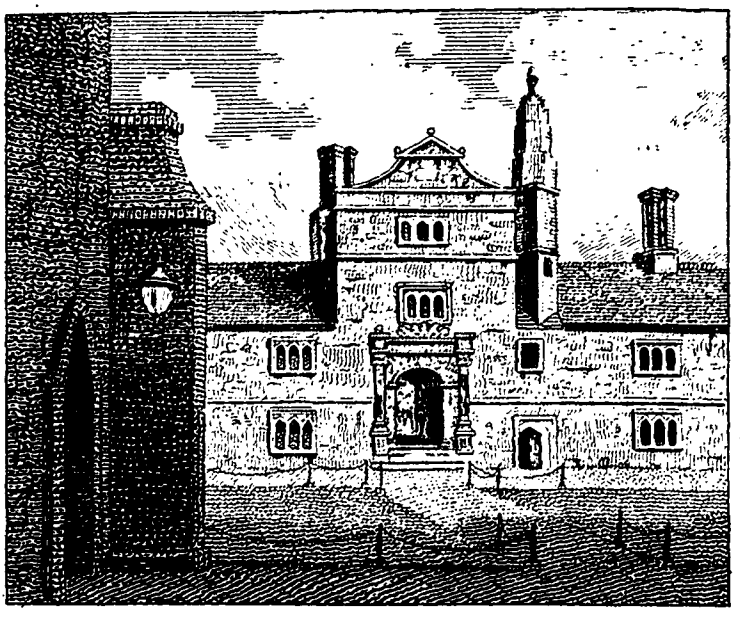
THOMAS WHITE, miles, *Prætor Civit. London. Fundr. Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. & Aulæ Glocest. *. Oxon. A. D.* 1557. *J. Faber f. large* 4to. *mezz. From a painting in the president's lodgings, at St John's College.*

I have been credibly informed, that a sister of Sir Thomas, who very nearly resembled him, sat for the face of this portrait.

Beside the above benefactions, Sir Thomas White left a fund for 100l. per annum, to be lent every year to four young tradesmen, for ten years. This loan was, according to his will, to be lent to the inhabitants of twenty-four towns, who were to receive it by rotation.

CLASS

* Now Worcester College.



CAIUS COLLEGE

JOHN CAIUS M.D.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

JOANNES CAIUS, Medicus. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

JOHANNES CAIUS, Med. *Gonnevil et Caii Coll. Fundr. alter, Anº. 1557; Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

There is a small oval of him cut in wood, which is uncommon. Quære, if this is prefixed to his book, "De medendi Methodo," *Lov. 1556. 8vo.*

The old portrait of him on board, at the college, is an undoubted original.

Dr Caius, or Key *, physician to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was one of the most extraordinary persons of his age, for parts and learning. He was Greek lecturer at Padua, and reader of physic in that university. His medical works do honour to his genius, and his skill in his profession; not to mention his philosophical and historical pieces, and his book of "British Dogs," in Latin. His "History of Cambridge" gave occasion to a controversy betwixt the two universities, in relation to their antiquity, as Dr Key has asserted in that work, that the university of Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, three hundred and ninety four years before Christ. His epitaph is as follows:

Fui Caius.
Vivit post Funera Virtus.
Ob. 29 Julii, Ann. Dni. 1573, Ætatis suæ 63.

POETS.

* "His true name was Key," says Mr Baker. See Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to "Tho. Caii, Vindiciæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon. contra Joan. Caium "Cantabrigiens." p. 56.

POETS.

GEORGE BUCHANAN. See the next reign.

JOHN HEYWOOD; *several wooden prints of him in his "Parable of the spider and flie," London, 1556; 4to.*

John Heywood was an admired wit in his time, and much in favour with queen Mary. He wrote several plays, a book of epigrams, &c. Dod, in his "Church History *," says, that he is reputed the parent of our English epigrammatists, and an improver of the stage, and that his pleasantry and repartees were admired by Sir Thomas More. *Ob. circ.* 1565. I have somewhere seen John Heywood mentioned as Jester to Henry VIII. I take this to be the same person.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

ANTONIUS MORUS, Ultrajectensis Pictor. *H. H. s. small, h. sh.*

ANTONIO MOOR, o MORO: *Campiglia del Gregori sc. In Museo Florentino.*

SIR ANTONIO MORE; *T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Sir Anthony More, history and portrait painter to Philip II. was in England during the reign of Mary. Several of his pictures were in the collection of Charles I. and at Sir Philip Sydenham's, at Brympton in Somersetshire. He had one hundred ducats for his common portraits. *Ob.* 1575, *Æt.* 56. See "Anecdotes of Painting."

JOAS

* Vol. i. p 369, 370.

T. Chambars sculp.

S^R ANTONIO MORE.

LADY JANE GRAY

From a Drawing by Vertue at Strawberry Hill

Pub. Feb.y 1 1807. by J. Scott, No. 442 Strand

JOAS VAN CLEEVE: *Vivebat Antwerpiæ in Patria*, 1544.

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; *inscribed* "*Justo Clivensi Antverpiano Pictori.*"

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; *Muller sc. in the* "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

His head is also among the painters engraved by H. Hondius.

Van Cleeve was a painter of merit, who came into England, sanguine in his expectation of meeting with encouragement from Philip: but as he and his works were slighted*, the disappointment turned his brain.

Edward Courtney, earl of Devonshire, exercised the pencil for his amusement, in this reign. See Class III.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

JANE GRAY; *Marshall sc. In Fuller's* "*Holy State*;" *small.*

JANA GRAIA; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

JEANNE GRAY; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

The LADY JANE GREY; *a miniature, hung against the pyramid of a large monument, the invention of the engraver. From an original in the possession of Algernon, late duke of Somerset; G. Vertue sc. large sh.*—There is, or was, a portrait of her at Penshurst, in Kent.

JANA GRAYA, *Esme de Bolonois f. oval, neat.*

In the beginning of this reign, the excellent, the amiable lady Jane, who never had an ambitious thought herself, was sacrificed to the ambition

* A man of genius must have a name, which is usually acquired by patronage, before his works will gain the attention of the generality of those who set up for judges in arts or learning.

ambition of her relations. The simple incidents of her story, without "the tender strokes of "art," would compose one of the most pathetic tragedies in the English language. Fox tells us, that the tears burst from his eyes, while he was writing her history in the "Book of Martyrs;" and the page of that book which contains her sad and untimely catastrophe, has been sullied with the tears of many an honest labourer *. Beheaded on the same day with her husband, the lord Guildford Dudley, Feb. 12, 1553-4.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * * * * * * *

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

I have before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal's habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of Cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a *cardinal*.

I take the reign of Mary to be the æra of ruffs and farthingales †, as they were first brought

* The "Book of Martyrs," was placed in churches, and other public places, to be read by the people.

† The first head described in the Catalogue with a ruff, is that of Queen Mary. Class I.

brought hither from Spain. Howel tells us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale literally translated, signifies *cover-infant*, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been more solicitous to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coifure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

If I may depend on the authority of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of Cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard, as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the painters, who drew the Cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face, was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets on the "Unloveliness of Love-locks," and the "Mischief of long Hair," made much noise in the kingdom, in the reign of Charles I.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF MARY.

FOREIGNERS.

FERDINANDUS ALVARES, Toletanus, Dux Alvæ, &c. *In a round. In Meteranus's* "Historia Belgica *:"

Ferdinando Alvares, of Toledo, duke of Alva, a name "damned to eternal fame," for his cruelties in the Low Countries, was a most apt and ready instrument for a tyrant. He frequently executed with all the rage of a soldier, what his master had pre-determined in cool blood. Philip's counsels and Alva's conduct, which seem to have perfectly coincided, kindled such a war, and produced such a revolt, as is scarce to be paralleled in the history of mankind. He died, according to Thuanus, in 1582, aged 77 years.

MARGARITA AUSTRIACA, Ducissa Parmæ, &c. *Van Sichem sc. small h. sh.*

Margaret of Austria, dutchess of Parma and Placentia, and governess of the Low Countries for king Philip, was, together with the dutchess of Lorraine, dispatched into England in this reign. They were commanded to bring back with them, into Flanders, the princess Elizabeth, betwixt whom and the duke of Savoy, Philip, for political reasons, had projected a match. The queen, who had been frequently slighted by him, and was probably jealous of the dutchess of Lorraine, with whom he was known

* The duke of Alva was in the train of Philip when he came into England, as appears from a pamphlet tranſlated from the French intitled, "New "Lights thrown on the Hiſtory of Mary, Queen of England," addreſſed to David Hume, Eſq.

MARGARITA, *Parmæ et Placentiæ Dux, Caroli V. Filia, Belgii Gubernatrix.*

known to be in love, would neither permit her nor the dutchess of Parma to visit the princess at Hatfield. It was about this time that the queen, in a fit of rage, occasioned by Philip's neglect, tore in pieces his portrait. See the life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 104, 105 *.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, Hornanus, medicus. *Theodore de Bry sc. In Boissard's "Bibliotheca "Chalcographica;" small 4to.*

Almost all the heads in the "Bibliotheca," were engraved by de Bry, for Boissard, an industrious collector of Roman and other antiquities. See an account of the latter, in the preface to Montfaucon.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS; *Larmessin sc. 4to.*

Hadrianus Junius, one of the most polite and universal scholars of his age, was a considerable time in England, where he composed several of his learned works; particularly his "Greek and Latin Dictionary," to which he added above six thousand five hundred words, and dedicated it to Edward VI. He was retained as physician to the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards, as Monsieur Bayle informs us, to a great lady. He wrote various books of philology, and criticism, notes on ancient authors, a book of poems, &c. in Latin. His "Epithalamium on Philip and Mary," was published in 1554. *Ob.* 16 June, 1575. *Æt.* 64.

ELIZA-

* Mr Warton, at p. 58. of this book, mentions a ſatirical print of her which I never ſaw. It repreſents her naked, wrinkled, and haggard, and ſeveral Spaniards ſucking her: beneath are legends, intimating that they had ſucked her to ſkin and bone, and enumerating the preſents ſhe had laviſhed upon Philip. Mary was highly incenſed at this impudent paſquinade.

ELIZABETH began her Reign, the 17th of November, 1558.

CLASS I.

THE QUEEN.

QUEEN ELIZABETH; *Ant. More p. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "Hist."*

ELIZABETHA Regina, *Hillyard (or Hilliard) p. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Hillyard p. Kyte f. 4to. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA Regina; *Hillyard p. Vertue sc. 8vo. This print, and the other octavo, engraved after Isaac Oliver, were done for "Camdeni Annales," by Hearne; the latter is in profile.*

ELIZABET, &c. *Isaac Oliver effigiebat, Crispin Van de Pass inc. whole len. large h. sh.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *J. Oliver p. * Vertue sc. 2 prints; h. sh. and 8vo.*

Queen Elizabeth, who reasoned much better upon state affairs than on works of art, was persuaded that shadows were unnatural in painting, and ordered Isaac Oliver to paint her without any. One striking feature in the queen's face was her high nose †. I mention this circumstance, because it is not justly represented in many pictures and prints of her.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *on her throne; three persons standing by her; a wooden print; date in MS. 1567; small.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *holding a sphere: Inscript. Sphæra Civitatis; a wooden print; from John Case's "Rati*

* This was in the collection of Dr Mead, &c.

† Naunton's "Fragmenta Regalia," p. 4.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

Began to Reign
17 Nov. 1558
Lived 70 Years
Reigned 44 Yrs 4
Died 24 Mar. 1603

ELIZABETHA ANGLIÆ REGINA

" *Ratio Reipublicæ administrandæ*," 1593, *&c.* 4*to.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *camp at Tilbury, Spanish Armada; a wooden print, h. sh.*

ELIZABETH *on her throne. Cursed is he that curseth thee, &c. a wooden print,* 8*vo.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Elstracke sc.* 4*to.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *F. Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

ELIZABET, &c. *Crispin de Passe exc.* 4*to* *. *I am credibly informed that there is a h. sh. and an* 8*vo. print of Elizabeth, by the same hand, neither of them whole lengths, and that the former hath been copied. Vertue, in his manuscript Catalogue of engraved Portraits, which I have, mentions Queen Elizabeth with ornaments above, by William Rogers.*

ELIZABETH; *a whole length, by Simon Pass.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *In Holland's* " *Heroologia;*" 8*vo.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Compton Holland exc. small* 8*vo.*

ELIZABETH, *pompously dressed, holding a fan of ostrich's plumes: from her* " *History by way of Annals,*" 1625; 4*to.*

ELIZABETH, *with a feather fan, well copied from the above. Frontispiece to another edition of the same book, in fol.* 1630.

ELIZABETH, *a large head, by Hen. Hondius; done at the Hague,* 1632.

ELIZABETH; *a small oval, with the heads of James I. and Charles I. in the title of Smith's* " *History of* " *Virginia,*" 1632; *fol.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Frontispiece to Carew's* " *Pa-* " *cata Hibernia,*" *fol.* 1633.

ELIZABETH, &c. *in armour, on horseback; horse trampling on a hydra, &c. T. Cecill sc. h. sh.*

* Crispin de Pass published heads of illustrious persons of this kingdom from the year 1500, to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ELIZABETH, &c. *sceptre and globe, six verses: the admired empress, &c. Stent exc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, *under a canopy, holding a feather fan. Inscript. cut off. There is a print of her, under a canopy, by R. White, h. sh.*

ELIZABETH; *oval. In the "Genealogy of the Kings "of England, from the Conquest: by M. Colm;" large 4to.*

ELIZABETH *crowned by Justice and Mercy; large 4to.*

ELISABET, &c. *Fidei Christianæ propugnatrix acerrima; 4to.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Non me pudet Evangelii, &c. h. sh.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Cock exc. 4to. This belongs to a set.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State," 1642; fol.*

ELIZABETH; *a wooden print; small 4to. in Benlowe's "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice;" fol. 1652. There is a wooden print similar to this, but not with the same inscription, in "A Booke of godlie Praiers," &c. Lond. 1608. To each page of this book, which is in the black letter, is a border of ornaments, elegantly cut in wood, containing Scripture Histories and Death's Dance.*

ELIZABETHA, &c.

"Shee * was, shee is, what can there more
"be said,
"In earth the first, in heaven the second
"maid."

These lines, which are under the head, are the last verses of an inscription on a cenotaph of queen Elizabeth, which was in Bow church †. Theophilus Cibber tells us, in his "Lives of "the Poets ‡," that they are an epigram of Budgell's,

* Sic Orig.
† See the "View of London," p. 371; 8vo. 1708.
‡ Vol. v. p. 16.

Budgel's, upon the death of a very fine young lady; and that he did not remember to have seen them published.

ELIZABETHA, &c.

Tros absit, merito mirabitur Afer Elisam;
Anglus idem tibi non præstet Elisa tuus *.

There are several foreign prints of Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots, the earl of Leicester, &c. In Meteranus's and other Histories of the Belgic War. Her portrait is in the title-plate to the Bishops Bible, mentioned under the article of Lord Burleigh †. *There is another curious print of her, with emblems, prefixed to* "Compendiosa totius Anatomes Delineatio, per "Thomam Geminum," *Lond.* 1559. *Van Sichem has engraved a whole length of her, and there are copies, and vile copies of copies not worth mentioning. The same may be observed of the prints of the two Charles's, &c. &c.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *oval*, 12*mo*, *neat.*

ELIZABETH, *sitting under a canopy, lord Burleigh on her right hand, and Sir F. Walsingham on her left.* —*Title to Sir Dudley Digg's* "*Compleat Ambassador*," 1655, *fol. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Van Somer exc.* 4*to.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin.) Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

* This poor diſtich relates to the duke of Anjou's courtſhip of Elizabeth. If the alluſion to the affair of Dido and Æneas had been well expreſſed, perhaps the writer of the verſes, and the engraver of the print, would have had their right hands cut off, as John Stubbe had for his ſpirited pamphlet againſt the duke's marriage with the queen ‖.

† It ſhould be obſerved, that the title to the Biſhop's Bible has been printed from different plates.

‖ See the article of Stubbe, in Maſters's Hiſt. of C. C. C. C. p. 427, 428.

ELIZABETH; *a large pearl hanging at her breast; G. V. (Vertue) sc.* 8*vo.* *

HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, *going in procession to lord Hunsdon's house in Hertfordshire, cir. A.* 1580. *Marc Garrard p. Vertue sc.* 1742; *large sh.*

In this print are the portraits of the earl of Leicester, Henry lord Hunsdon, Wm. lord Burleigh, Charles lord Howard, afterwards earl of Nottingham; lady Hunsdon, Elizabeth sister of lord Hunsdon, and wife of lord Howard, &c. The painting was mistaken for a procession to St Paul's, till Vertue ascertained the history of it. The original is in the possession of lord Digby.

Queen ELIZABETH sitting in full parliament. *Frontispiece to Sir Simonds D'Ewes's "Journals of "the Parliaments of this Reign;" fol.* 1682.

John Fenn, Esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, informs me that he has a most curious engraved roll of the procession of the knights of the garter, in the reign of Elizabeth; it is sixteen feet three inches in length, and about a foot in breadth. It contains fifty-nine portraits, betwixt four and five inches in height. At the end is a MS. dedi-

* In the "Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries," vol. ii. p. 169, &c. is a copy of a proclamation in the hand-writing of secretary Cecil, dated 1563, which prohibits "all manner of persons to draw, paynt, grave, or pourtrayit "her majesty's personage or visage for a time, until by some perfect patron "and example, the same may be by others followed, &c. and for that hir "majestie perceiveth that a grete nomber of hir loving subjects are much "greved and take grete offence with the errors and deformities alredy com-"mitted by sondry persons in this behalf, she straightly chargeth all hir offi-"cers and ministers to see to the due observation hereof, and as soon as may "be to reform the errors already committed, &c."

dedication of it to the queen, signed Thomas Daws, and dated 1576. The names of the persons represented are also in MS. It is perhaps a proof print engraved by Theodore de Brie; but some nice judges have, I hear, taken it for a drawing.

There is a curious head of queen Elizabeth, when old and haggard, in the "Catalogue of Roy-" al and Noble Authors," done with great exactness from a coin, the die of which was broken.

The following summary of her history is under several of the abovementioned portraits.

"Having reformed religion, established peace, "reduced coin to its just value *, delivered Scot-" land from the French, revenged domestic rebel-" lion, saved France from headlong ruin by civil " war, supported Belgia, overthrown the Spanish " invincible navy, expelled the Spaniards out of " Ireland, received the Irish into mercy, enriched " England by the most prudent government for-" ty-five years; Elizabeth, a virtuous and trium-" phant queen, in the seventieth year of her age, " in a most happy and peaceable manner †, de-" parted this life; leaving here her mortal parts, " until by the last trump she shall rise immortal."

Elizabeth, who was raised from a prison to the throne, filled it with a sufficiency that does great honour to her sex; and with a dignity essential and peculiar to her character. Though her passions were warm, her judgment was temperate and cool; hence it was, that she was

* The base coin of Henry VIII. was called in, and the queen and the subject were equally losers in reducing it to the just standard.

† See lady Effingham, Class XI.

never led or over-ruled by her ministers or favourites, though men of great abilities and address. She practised all the arts of dissimulation for the salutary purposes of government. She so happily tempered affability and haughtiness, benevolence and severity, that she was much more loved than feared by the people; and was, at the same time, the delight of her own subjects, and the terror of Europe. She was parsimonious, and even avaricious: but these qualities were in her rather virtues than vices; as they were the result of a rigid œconomy that centered in the public. Her treatment of the queen of Scots, the most censurable part of her conduct, had in it more of policy than justice, and more of spleen than policy. This wise princess, who had never been the slave of her passions, at the time of life when they are found to be most powerful, fell a victim to their violence, at an age when they are commonly extinguished.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SCOTLAND.

MARY began her REIGN, 1542.

MARIA STUART, Reg. Fran. & Scot. Francisci II. Regis * uxor: *in a round frame, on a pedestal.*

MARIE

* Francis the second, king of France, a prince of a mean genius and weakly conſtitution, died of an impoſtume in his right ear, in 1560. See a circumſtantial account of his death, in "D'Avila," p. 67, 68, edit. Lond. 1755, 4to. He is ſaid, in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 3326, to have been accidentally killed at a tilt by a lance. Several ingenious perſons have been led into the ſame miſtake; in which they were poſſibly confirmed by his medal, on the reverſe of which is a broken lance. But a medal of Catherine de Medicis his mother, has the ſame reverſe, and it alludes to the death of Henry the ſecond, his father, who was killed by a ſplinter which flew from Montgomery's

2
Le Roy
Francois II

MARIA STVART. D.G. SCOTIÆ
REGINA ET DOVAG. GALLIÆ.

MARIE STUART, Reine de Fran. &c. *four French verses. Tho. de Leu f. 4to. very neat.*

MARIE STUART, epouse du roy Francois II. *without the engraver's name.*

MARIE STUART, &c. in "Histoire de France, par "Mezeray;" *De Bie sc. but it is without his name.*

MARIA, &c. *Cock exc.*

When Mary, in the full bloom of her beauty, was walking in a procession at Paris, a woman forced her way through the crowd, to touch her. Upon being asked what she meant by her bold intrusion, she said, it was only to satisfy herself whether so angelic a creature were flesh and blood.

MARIA STUART, &c. Scotiæ regina, douag. Galliæ; *4to.*

MARIA STUART, regina Scotiæ, &c. *From the original painting of C. Janet *, at St James's; J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA STUART, &c. *Janet p. Vertue sc.* 1721; *8vo. A copy by Boitard; fol.*

There is an 8vo. print of her after Janet, by Hulett.

MARIA, &c. *Zucchero p. Vertue sc.* 1725; *h. sh. The original, which by some is not esteemed genuine, belonged to lord Carlton, and afterwards to lord Burlington.*

MARIA, &c. *a copy of the next above by Vertue, without the painter's name, 8vo.*

MARIA, &c. *a mezz. after Zucchero's painting; h. sh.*

MARIA Scotorum regina, &c. *a small oval, engraved on a gold plate, from Dr Mead's miniature,*

Montgomery's lance, at a tilt. It is obſervable that he was executed for this accident fifteen years after it happened †. Both theſe medals are in the Britiſh Muſeum. The former is remarkable for a ſtriking reſemblance of a lady of the higheſt rank.

* Janet's portraits are often miſtaken for Holbein's.

† So we are informed by ſeveral authors; but, perhaps, his having joined the Hugonot faction, and being found in arms at Rochelle, was the principal cauſe of his execution, which might have been accelerated by the former fact.

G. Vertue sc. This is sometimes printed with an engraved border.

MARY queen of Scots; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. copied from the next above.*

MARY queen of Scots; *J. Oliver p. copied from Houbraken by Strange, for Dr Smollet's "History;" small; in a round.*

MARIA, &c. *a genuine portrait of her, from an original in the palace of St James's, dated* 1580, *Anno Æt.* 38; *Vertue sc. h. sh. engraved for Rapin's "History."*

MARIA, Regina, &c. 1543. *One of the scarce set of the Kings of Scotland.*

MARIE, &c. *copied from the same set, done at Amsterdam* 1603; *4to.*

MARIE, &c. *standing, and resting her left-hand on a two armed chair: T. V. O. at the bottom. From Montfaucon's* "Monumens de la Monarchie Fran-"coise." *In the same plate are portraits of her two husbands.*

MARIE, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

MARIA, &c. *R. M. E. in a cypher* *.

MARY, &c. *a small head; Hollar f.*

MARIE, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin) P. a Gunts sc. h. sh.*

MARIA, &c. *in black velvet, trimmed with ermine. J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz. A copy in mezz. by Pelham; 4to.*

From a picture in the possession of the late duke of Hamilton. This is a very different face from the portrait at St James's.

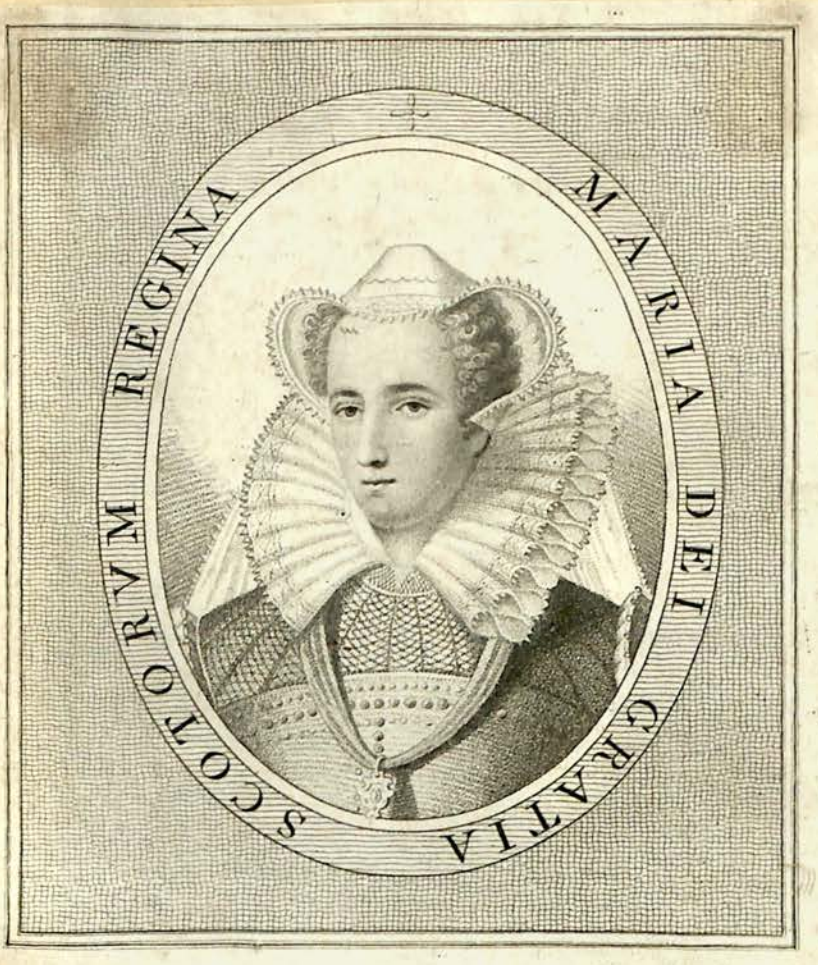
MARIA, &c. *Hans Liefrinck exc. F. H. in the left hand corner; h. sh.*

MARIA, &c. *Æt.* 44, 1583; *veil, cross hanging at her breast; arms on the left side of the head, h. sh. scarce.*

"The

* I am informed that there is a print of her from the medal ſtruck at Rome; in the obverſe of which ſhe is ſtyled queen of England, as well as Scotland. This gave umbrage to her rival Elizabeth.

MARIA STVART. D.G. SCOTIÆ
REGINA ET DOVAG. GALLIÆ.



From a Scarce Print done at the Time in the Collection of

I. Dent Esq. MP.

"The mighty Princess MARIE," &c. *Delaram sc. She holds a paper in her left hand, inscribed "The Supplication of Tomas Hongar," large octavo; called Mary, queen of Scots, in some notices of prints which I have; but quære: I do not recollect the portrait.*

MARY queen of Scotland, and lord Darnley: *Elstracke sc. h. sh.*

MARY queen of Scotland, and lord Darnley, *two small ovals in one plate. No name of painter or engraver.*

MARY queen of Scots, and her son James, *in two rounds joined; on the right and left of which are the heads of her two husbands.*

MARY, &c. *in the dress in which she went to her execution; a crucifix in her right hand; Gaywood f.* 1655; 4*to.*

MARIA, &c. *a head in an oval, with a representation of her execution; a large h. sh. fine.*

This print, according to Vertue's manuscript, was done abroad by William Pass. There are copies of it in Meteranus's "History," &c. There is a very scarce print of her going to execution, which is well engraved; over her head are two angels with palms; a small oblong half sheet. There are also neat prints of her, which represent her execution, by Huret and Vignon; the former, an 8*vo. is very scarce. The quarto print, by Boudan, has the date of her execution, viz.* "Martyrium passa est, 1587."

MARIA, &c. *sitting; J. Couay sc. large h. sh. Execution at a distance.*

This unhappy princess, though naturally disposed to virtue, appears to have been too guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. But such were the graces of her person and behaviour, that every one that saw and conversed with her, was inclined to think her innocent, at least to wish her so, and all concurred in pitying her sufferings. She was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-

ingay-castle, the 8th of Feb. 1586-7. Queen Elizabeth, who, among her other excellencies, was an excellent dissembler, immediately dispatched a letter to her son, disavowing her privity to his mother's execution. Mary was soon after enrolled among the martyrs of the church of Rome.

HENRY LORD DARNLEY, (titular) king of Scotland, *Aº. Doⁱ.* 1563, *Æt.* 17. *Lucas de Heere p. G. Vertue sc. From an original at St James's; h. sh.*

HENRY Lord DARNLEY, duke of Albany, &c. *sold by George Humble; 4to.*

Lord DARNLEY's Cenotaph: *By it are kneeling, Matthew earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife; Charles their son, and the king of Scots their grandson, a child. Levinus Venetianus, or Vogelarius, p. G. Vertue sc. large sh.*

There is a portrait of Lord Darnley at Hampton-Court.

Married 29 July, 1565. Lord Darnley, consort of the queen of Scots, had very little besides the beauty of his person to recommend him. He was almost totally devoid of every good and amiable quality, and treated Mary not merely with neglect, but with such insolence, as none are capable of but ignoble minds. He was supposed to have been murdered by the contrivance of the queen and the earl of Bothwell, in revenge of his assassination of David Rizio, her favourite *. The queen

Feb. 10, 1566-7.

* A Piedmonteſe muſician, who is ſaid to have compoſed many of the old Scots tunes, ſome of which have, of late years, been altered to ſonatas. The alteration has been generally for the worſe, as they were, to an undepraved taſte, much more pleaſing in their original ſimplicity. Dr Gregory, in his "Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with thoſe of the Animal World †," gives ſeveral reaſons why the common opinion,

† P. 125, 126.

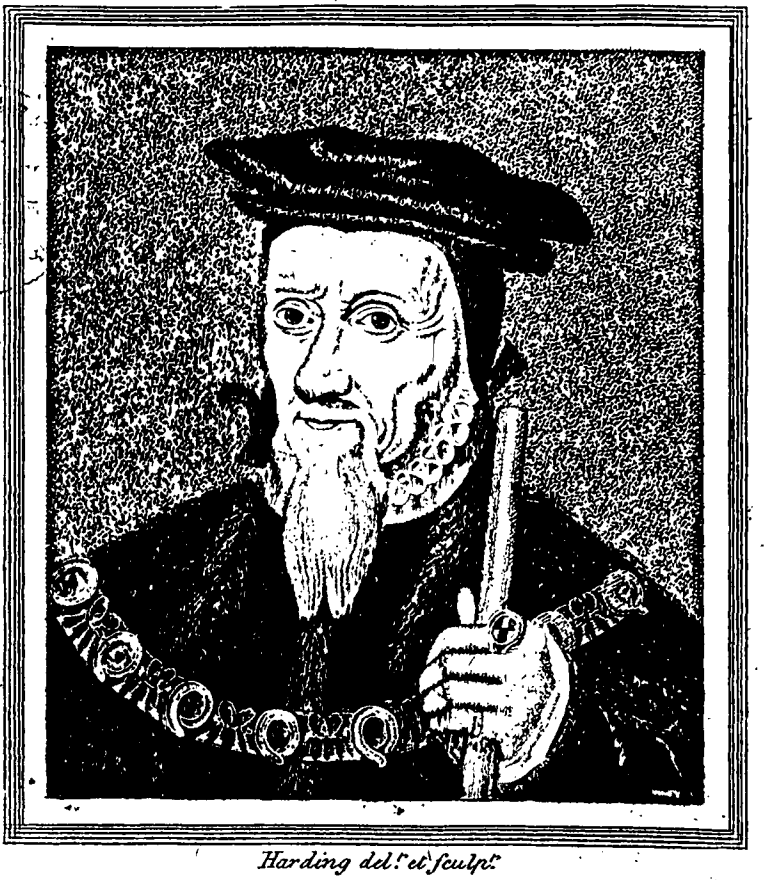
Rivers - Sculp.

HENRY LORD DARNLEY.

From a Rare Print

In the Collection of Alex.r Hendras Sutherland. Esq.r

Pub. June 1 1803. by Jn.o Scott, 23, St.t Martins Court, Leicester Square



Harding del.t et sculp.t

WILLIAM POWLETT,

FIRST MARQUIS of WINCHESTER.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Egerton Brydges Esq

queen was soon after married to Bothwell, whose character was as infamous as that of Darnley was despicable.

JACOBUS VI. Scotorum rex; *young, and in armour, holding a sword and an olive branch; a wooden print; 4to. prefixed to the dedication of the following book,* "Icones, id est veræ Imagines Virorum Doctrina simul et Pietate illustrium," &c. *Genevæ*, 1580, *4to.*

To each print is subjoined, in pure Latin, by Theodore Beza, a short account of the life and character of the person represented. The heads, among which are several belonging to the English series, are well cut in wood.

JACOBUS VI. &c. *In his right hand a scepter, with a crescent at the top; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. *J. Janssonius exc. 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

JACOBUS VI. &c. *in armour:* "Quod sis esse velis," &c. *neat and uncommon.*

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper. See Class VI.

"SYR WILLIAM PAULET, &c. Marques of Wynchester." *In the possession of Dr Glynn of Cambridge. The print, which represents him very old, was etched by Mr Tyson.*

The

nion, that many of the Scottiſh airs were compoſed by David Rizio, is ill founded; and it muſt be acknowledged, that they carry with them great probability. Dr Percy is of the ſame opinion. See Guthrie's "Hiſtory of Scotland," vol. iii. p. 307. note.

Created 12 Oct. 1551

The marquis of Winchester, who was so much of the courtier as to accommodate himself to princes, as well as subjects of very different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the highest offices of the state. Having been controller, and afterwards treasurer of the household, in the reign of Henry VIII. in which he was honoured with the Garter, he, in the fourth year of Edward VI. was made lord high-treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign, and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which was on the 10th of March, 1571-2. Camden tells us, that he lived to see 103 persons descended from him *. Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was "By being a willow, and not an oak." He built the magnificent structure, more like a palace than a villa, called Basing-house, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war.

1572. WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh (lord high-treasurer); *Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS CECILIUS, &c. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, Knt. baron of Burleigh, &c. *Cor unum, via una; 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, &c. *T. Cecil sc. 12mo.*

WILLIAM CECIL, baron of Burleigh, &c. *Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

GUIL. CECILIUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

There are portraits of Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Leicester, in the characters of David and Joshua, in the frontispiece to the "Bishops Bible," printed by Jugge:

* "Annales," p. 269.

WILLIAM CECIL,

LORD BURLEIGH,

Pub. June 1, 1803, by J. Scott, N° 447, Strand

Jugge: The print was engraved by Humphry Cole. There are also wooden cuts of them in the same book *.

Lord BURLEIGH, master of the court of wards, and his assistants, sitting. *From a picture of the Duke of Richmond's; Vertue sc. large sh.*

Sir William Cecil was made president of the court of wards the 10th of January, 1561, at which time he was secretary of state. He immediately applied himself to the reforming of many scandalous abuses in that court, and presided in it with great sufficiency. Creat. lord Burleigh, 25 Feb. 1570-1.

Lord BURLEIGH. See his portrait in the procession of queen Elizabeth to lord Hunsdon's.

Lord Burleigh has been deservedly placed at the head of our English statesmen; not only for his great abilities, and indefatigable application, but also for his inviolable attachment to the interests of his mistress. There needs no stronger proof, perhaps no stronger can be given, of his great capacity for business, than the following passage from his life.

"Besides all business in counsel, or other "weighty causes, and such as were answered by "word of mouth, there was not a day in term "wherein he received not three score, four score, "or an hundred petitions, which he commonly "read at night, and gave every man an answer "the next morning, as he went to the hall: "whence

* "I hope, (says Mr Walpole) that the flattery to the favourites was the incense of the engraver." I am persuaded that it was. But offensive as the portraits are, the large G, at the head of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the same edition of the Bible, is far more offensive. It represents a naked Leda, with a swan, as shocking in point of indecency as can be imagined, and still more so in point of impropriety, as it makes a part of so awful a word. It is highly probable that this letter was cut for one of Ovid's books, and that it was thus grosly misapplied by the ignorant printer.

"whence the excellence of his memory was "greatly admired; for when any of these peti- "tioners told him their names, or what country- "men they were, he presently entered into the "merit of his request, and having discussed it, "gave him his answer." He had a principal share in the administration forty years. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1598 *.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst, lord high-treasurer. See the next reign, in which he was created earl of Dorset.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk (earl-marshal); *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Mr Richardson; Illust. Head.*—This is now Mr Walpole's.

THOMAS HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, &c. *under an arch. Under a correspondent arch are thirty coats of arms quartered in one shield, about which are badges of the order of the Garter and St Michael; above are Gothic ornaments: four English verses. The print is old, and neatly engraved. If there were any name of an engraver, it is defaced. It measures thirteen inches and three quarters wide, by nine inches and a half high, and is in the possession of John Fenn, Esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who drew and sent me a sketch of it* †. *This curious print came from a farm-house belonging to the Norfolk family; and the tradition is, that a proof was formerly given to every tenant of the duke; but how long since, or by whom, is uncertain.*

The

* Lord Burleigh and the other great miniſters of Elizabeth "were abſolutely of her own choice; and their characters and conduct were ſuch, that nothing can be more juſt than what Mr Waller obſerved of her to James II. who, in diminution of her perſonal merit, allowed her to have an able council. To which he replied, with his uſual vivacity, And when did your Majeſty ever know a fooliſh prince to chuſe a wife one?" "Hiſtorical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Bruſſels," p. 216.

† This print is now the property of Lord Mountſtuart.

The great virtue and merit of this nobleman gained him the favour of the queen, and the universal love and esteem of the people, till he unhappily engaged himself in the desperate cause of Mary queen of Scots, whom he endeavoured to espouse, and restore to her throne. He seems to have been strongly actuated by two powerful passions, love and ambition, which soon precipitated him on his fate. He fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Elizabeth, as his father the earl of Surrey did to that of Henry VIII. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1572. Created 1483.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, 1601; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. Illust. Head* *.

The portraits of him are remarkable for the black hair, and red beard. At Warwick Castle there is an original of him by Zucchero. There is a whole length in the gallery at Longleat.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. earl-marshal of England, *and now lord-general of her majesty's forces in Ireland; Wm Rogers sc. sold by Joh. Sudbury and Geo. Humble; h. sh.* Promot. 28 Dec. 1597.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

ROBERT earl of Essex; *on horseback; W. Pass sc. h.—This has been copied.*

There is another neat print of him on horseback, dated 1601. Fleet, army, &c. *Robert Boissard sc. Kip. exc. h. sh. This has been well copied.*

ROBERTUS DEVEREUX, &c. *hat and feather. Co. Holland excu. 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *W. Dolle sc. 8vo. In Sir Fen. Wotton's "Remains."*

ROBERT

* This is now in Mr Walpole's collection.

ROBERT earl of Essex and Ewe, &c. *Stent ; 4to.*
ROBERT D'EVEREUX, &c. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

The valuable and accomplished earl of Essex, who was the object of the queen's *, as well as the people's affection, was very ill qualified for a court ; as he was as honest and open in his enmity, as he was sincere in his friendship. He was above the little arts of dissimulation, and seemed to think it a prostitution of his dignity, to put up an affront even from the queen herself. His adversaries, who were cool and deliberate in their malice, knew how to avail themselves of the warmth and openness of his temper, and secretly drove him to those fatal extremities to which the violence of his nature seemed to have hurried him. Beheaded the 25th of February, 1600-1. See Class VII.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral. See Class VII.

HENRY FITZALLAN, earl of Arundel, *in armour ; half length, round cap, ruff. The inscription is in manuscript.*

Henry earl of Arundel was a principal instrument in setting Mary upon the throne. He was, soon after her accession, appointed steward of the household, and continued to act in the same employment under Elizabeth. He is said to have entertained the strongest hopes of marrying that princess, and to have left the kingdom in disgust, when he saw himself supplanted in her favour by the earl of Leicester. After his return to England, he appeared again at court,

Creat. 1289.

* See Hume's "Hist." and the "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors."

court, and joined with Leicester, and other courtiers, in a plot against Cecil. He was the last earl of Arundel of the name of Fitz Allan. *Ob.* 1579 *.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1569, was lord-steward of the household in this reign. See the reign of Edward VI.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *penes Illust. Com. Oxon. Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. Illust. Head.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. P. (Wm. Pass) f. In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. Pass sc. Two Latin verses.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Hieronimus Wirix f. small oval; neat.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Marshall sc.* 12*mo. Frontispiece to the famous libel entitled, "Leicester's Common Wealth,"* 1641.

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Ob.* 1588; 8*vo.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Bouttats f. Antverpiæ, h. sh.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEUS, &c. *on horseback, from a "History of the Netherlands, or the Belgic War," in High Dutch* †, *h. sh.*

* The first coach ever publicly seen in England, was the equipage of Henry earl of Arundel. This vehicle was invented by the French, who also invented the post chaise, which was introduced by Mr Tull, son of the well-known writer on husbandry.

† In this book are several English portraits by a good hand.

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. See his portrait in the procession to Hunsdon-house. There are also heads of him copied from others, in "Strada de Bello Belgico," and other histories of the low countries.

Cr. 1564. Leicester's engaging person and address recommended him to the favour of queen Elizabeth *. These exterior qualifications, without the aid of any kind of virtue, or superiority of abilities, gained him such an ascendant over her, that every instance of his misconduct was overlooked; and he had the art to make his faults the means of rising higher in her favour. He is said to have been the first of who introduced the art of poisoning into England †. It is certain that he often practised it himself, and that he sent a divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning the queen of Scots, before her trial. He was appointed master of the horse, 1 Eliz. and Steward of the household, Dec. 1587. *Ob.* 4 Sept. 1588. See Class VII.

HENRY CAREY, lord Hunsdon, chamberlain of the household. His portrait is in the procession of the queen to his own house, Class I.

Cr. baron, 13 Jan. 1 Eliz. Henry, lord Hunsdon, who was cousin-german to the queen, by Mary, sister to Anne Bolen, was much in her confidence and favour, and had the charge of her person at court, and in the

* Nothing could form a more curious collection of memoirs, than ANECDOTES OF PREFERMENT. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear, that merit is rarely the first step to advancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superficial qualifications, and even vices. The abilities of the generality of mankind unfold themselves by degrees, and the office forms the man. Sir Christopher Hatton owed his preferment to his dancing. Queen Elizabeth, with all her sagacity, could not see the future lord chancellor in the fine dancer.

† Howel's "Letters," vol. iv p. 451.

the camp at Tilbury. He was of a soldierly disposition himself, and was a great lover of men of the sword. He was remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a camp, than a court; made no scruple of calling things by their own names, and was a great seller of bargains to the maids of honour. It is said that the queen offered to create him an earl, when he lay upon his death-bed, and that he refused the honour as unseasonable*.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

MATTHEW STUART, earl of Lenox, regent of Scotland. His portrait is with lord Darnly's cenotaph. See Class I.

The earl of Lenox, father of lord Darnly, was chosen regent in 1570. His abilities were by no means equal to the government of a headstrong and factious people during a minority. He was murdered by queen Mary's faction in 1571, according to Dr Robertson; according to others, in 1572.

JAMES earl of MORTON, 1581; *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of the earl of Morton; Illust. Head.*

The earl of Morton was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Mary, and regent of that kingdom in the minority of James VI. He was one of the persons concerned in the assassination Elected regent 1572.

* It ſhould here be remembered, that the laſt lord Hunſdon, before he ſucceeded to his title, was bound apprentice to the mean trade of a weaver; ſo low was the family reduced. But conſidering the probability of his becoming a peer, he betook himſelf to a military life, and rode privately in the guards, I think in the reign of Anne. He was a commiſſion-officer, before the title devolved to him.

of Rizio, and was afterwards appointed to treat with Elizabeth's deputies, concerning the reasons for deposing Mary. He looked upon his own interest as inseparable from that of the queen of England, to whom he was ever firmly attached. He governed Scotland with vigour and dexterity; but his government has been very justly censured as oppressive and rapacious. He was secure while he held the regency; but was, upon his resignation, abandoned to the fury of his enemies. He was executed for the murder of lord Darnly; in which he was no otherwise concerned, than in being privy to that atrocious fact. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1581.

Resigned, 1578-9.

GREAT OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

HENRICUS SYDNEIUS, Eques Auratos. *Ob.* 1586. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir Henry Sidney was the son of Sir William Sidney, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an officer by sea and land, in the reign of Henry VIII. to whom he was chamberlain and steward. His mother was Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John, earl of Warwick. The beauty of his person, the brightness of his parts, and the politeness of his manners were conspicuous at an early period, and highly recommended him to Edward VI. with whom he was educated. Whether we consider him as a gentleman, a public minister, or a viceroy, his character is shining, and, in some instances, great. His administration in Ireland, of which he was three times a lord justice, and four times deputy, shews how worthy he was of his viceroyalty, and how consummate a master of the science of government. Though he was of a gentle nature, and of great public spirit, he knew that firmness,

SIR HENRY SIDNEY.

From the Collection of the Rt. Hon.ble the Earl of Egremont

Pub.d 1 May 1799. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

ness, and sometimes severity, were necessary to rule a fierce and uncivilized people, who were far from being totally subdued. His strictness in levying the cess imposed upon the Irish rendered him very unpopular, and was the occasion of his being recalled from his government. He hath modestly displayed his own character, with greater advantage than any other hand can draw it, in his letters, published with many other letters of his illustrious family. It is perhaps needless to inform the reader, that this great man, who deserves to be much better known, was father of Sir Philip Sidney.

JOANNES PERROT, *Prorex Hiberniæ*, 1584; *small 4to.*

The head is prefixed to an anonymous "History of his government in Ireland," 1626; *4to.*

Sir John Perrot, was son of Sir Thomas Perrot, Gent. of the bed-chamber to Henry VIII. and Mary, daughter to James Berkeley, Esq. a lady of the court; who, as Sir Robert Naunton tells us, "was of the king's familiarity;" and he adds, that "if his picture, qualities, gesture, and voice "be compared with that king's, they will plead "strongly that he was a surreptitious child of the "blood royal."

Henry upon hearing of his valour in a rencounter at the Stews in Southwark, sent for him, and promised him preferment. He was of a size and stature far beyond ordinary men, seems never to have known what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises more than any of his contemporaries. He was employed, both by sea and land against Ireland in this reign; but

in subduing that kingdom, gave too great a loose to the natural ferocity of his temper; for which, and for some unguarded expressions which he let fall against the queen *, he was attainted, and died in the tower in a few months after his trial, in Sept. 1592. Dr Swift says, in the preface to his "Polite Conversation," that he was the first that swore by G—s W—s.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and commander of the forces in that kingdom, 1598-9.

His having this command was entirely correspondent to the wishes of his vigilant and artful enemies, who soon contrived to put him upon the forlorn hope. See the first division of this class.

GUALTERUS DEVEREUX, comes Essexiæ; *in the* "*Heroologia*;" 8*vo*,

Cr. earl, 1572.

Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and earl-marshal of Ireland, was father of Elizabeth's favourite. He distinguished himself by suppressing a rebellion in the North, which was raised and supported by the earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was afterwards sent to chastise the Irish rebels, but was unsuccessful in this expedition, as he was crossed in his designs by the earl of Leicester, and the lord deputy Fitzwilliams. He died of a dysentery at Dublin, the 22d of Septem. 1576, not without a violent suspicion of poison given him by the procurement of the earl of Leicester, who

* The queen having sharply reprimanded him, afterwards sent him a soothing letter, which occasioned him saying, "Now she is ready to bepiss herself "for fear of the Spaniard, I am again one of her white-boys."

who was soon after married to his widow *.--" The " Reporte of his death" is inserted by Hearne, in his preface to " Camdeni Elizabetha," sect. 26. from which copy there are several considerable variations noted in " Hemingi Chartular. Eccles. Wigorn." published by Hearne, p. 707.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of Cumberland; *a head in a small oval; six verses underneath:* " *Like* " *Mars in valour*," *&c. This print appears to be older than any other that I have seen of him.*

GEORGIUS CLIFFORD, comes Combriæ. *In the* " *Heroologia;*" *8vo.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, &c. *Ro. Va. (Vaughan) sc. 4to.*

GEORGE earl of CUMBERLAND; *dressed for a tournament; curious; R. White sc. h. sh.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Earl of Cumberland, 1586, *h. sh. a good print, without the name of the painter or engraver.*

George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the celebrated adventurer, was one of those gallant noblemen who, in 1587, put themselves on board the fleet, to oppose the Spanish armada. He made no less than eleven voyages, chiefly at his own expence, in which he did great damage to the Spaniards, and eminent service to the state; but greatly impaired his own fortune. *Ob.* 30 Oct. 1605. Cr. 1525.

* Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles.

FRANCIS RUSSEL the second earl of Bedford *Ob.* 1585. *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of the Duke of Bedford; Illust. Head.*

Cr. 1548. The Earl of Bedford signalized himself at the famous battle of St Quintin, in the reign of Mary; and was sent ambassador into France and Scotland by Elizabeth. He founded a school at Woburn in Bedfordshire, and two scholarships in University College, Oxon.

HENRICUS HERBERTUS, comes Pemb. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Cr. 1551. Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and knight of Garter, was much in favour with Elizabeth, and a great friend and patron of religion and learning. He married Mary, the accomplished and amiable sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who survived him many years. *Ob.* Jan. 19. 1600-1.

AMBROSIUS DUDLEIUS, comes Warwici; *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo. His portrait is at Woburn Abbey.*

Cr. 1562. Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was son of John, the great duke of Northumberland. Mary had scarcely ascended the throne, when he, together with his father, and under his direction, appeared in arms, as a partisan for lady Jane Grey. He was, for this act of rebellion, attainted and condemned to die. At the accession of Elizabeth, he was regarded as one of the ornaments and favourites of the court; and, in the fourth year of her reign, was created earl of Warwick. He was a man of great courage, tempered with equal prudence. At the battle of St Quintin *, he signalized himself

* 1557.

self by his active bravery, and displayed, at the siege of New Haven *, of which he was governor, such passive fortitude as none are capable of but great minds. He was long shut up in this place by a numerous army; but held it, with invincible firmness, during the complicated miseries of war, famine, and pestilence, till he received an express command from Elizabeth to surrender it. In defence of this fortress, he received a wound in his leg, of which he long languished. At length he submitted to an amputation, which put an end to his life, the 20th of February, 1589, about the sixtieth year of his age. There is a fine monument of him in a chapel belonging to the church at Warwick.

JOHN LORD HARRINGTON, baron of Exton. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PEER.

HAMILTON, Comte d'Arran; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh. From Larrey's "History."*

James, the third earl of Arran, and eleventh duke of Chatelherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I. was, in the earlier part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555, he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II. who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been regent

* Since universally called Havre de Grace.

23391

regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth in marriage *. When Mary returned to her native country, he conceived the strongest passion for her; a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. *Ob.* 1609.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, archiepiscopus Cant. *H. Holbein p.* † *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, Æt. 70, 1573; *R. Berg (alias Remigius Hogenberg* ‡) *f. A book is open before him, a bell on the table, arms at the four corners,* 12mo. *Vertue thought that the archbishop's head by Hogenberg, was the first portrait engraved in England. The print corresponds with an illumination in the original copy of the Statutes of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, done by Berg,*

* Dod, in his "Church History," vol. ii. p. 31, says, that this earl, the earl of Arundel, and Sir William Pickering, "were not out of hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth's affections in a matrimonial way."

† Painted before he was archbishop.

‡ This engraver and Richard Lyne were retained in the archbishop's family. The latter both painted and engraved.

Berg, and exactly traced off and etched by Mr Tyson, and with a painting lately in the possession of James West, Esq. but is now the property of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. It is extremely probable that this portrait was done by Lyne, who was an artist of great merit.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo. A copy in Boissard.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Decanus Lincoln. sub. Edvardo VI. consec. archiep. Cant. Dec.* 17, 1559. *Ob. Maii* 17, 1575; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

PARKER, archeveque de Cantorberi; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. 1572, *Æt.* 69; *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1729. *Frontispiece to his book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," &c. published by Dr Drake,* 1729; *fol.*

Matthew Parker, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was a strict disciplinarian, and exacted an entire conformity to the national religion. He made a large collection of manuscripts and printed books, many of which belonged to abbies, colleges, and cathedral churches, before the Reformation. They relate chiefly to the "History of England," and were given by him to the library of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. He loved and patronized the arts; and employed a painter and two engravers in his palace at Lambeth. Besides the abovementioned book, he published the "Bishops Bible*," and several of the best of the old English historians; namely, Matthew of

Consec. 17 Dec. 1559.

* Several prelates were concerned in this translation. Mr Selden, a very able judge, in his "Table Talk," pronounces the English Bible, including this and king James's translation, the best in the world, and the nearest to the sense of the original.

of Westminster, Matthew Paris, Asser, and Walsingham. He translated the Psalms into English verse. It should also be remembered to his honour, that he was the first founder of the Society of Antiquaries in England. The calumny of his being consecrated at the Nag's-head, has been abundantly refuted. *Ob.* 17 May, 1575, *Æt.* 72.

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS, Cantuar. Archiepisc. *Æt.* 61, 1580; *M. Vandergucht sc. h. sh.* *. *Another without the engraver's name.*

Consec. Feb. 1575. Edmund Grindal †, a very learned and pious reformer of our church, was, in the reign of Mary, one of the exiles for religion in Germany, where he diligently collected materials for a Martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public disputants against popery. He had not sat long in the chair of Canterbury, before he was suspended for not suppressing the public theological exercises called prophecyings, which his conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is recorded of him, that he first brought the tamarisc into England. *Ob.* 6 July, 1583, *Æt.* 63.

JOHN

* There is a small head of him, among many other little copper prints of English divines, in Fuller's "Abel redivivus."

† Grindal is the *Algrind* of Spencer, which is the anagram of his name; and the *Morrel* of Spencer is bishop Elmer's name anagrammatized, with some variation. It was pronounced as it is here written. See Upton's Preface to his edition of "The Faerie Queen," p. xiii. So says the Glossary to the edition of 1679.

JOHN WHITGIFT, archbishop of Canterbury; *a wooden print: before his "Life," by Sir George Paul, 1612; 4to.*

JOANNES WHITGIFTUS. *In the "Heroologia," 8vo.*

JOHN WHITGIFT; *24to.*

JOHN WHITGIFT, &c. *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Life," by Sir G. Paul, 1699; 8vo.*

JOHANNES WHITGIFT, &c. *Vertue sc. 1717; h. sh.*

Archbishop Whitgift succeeded Grindal, whose lenity, in the execution of the ecclesiastical laws, gave great offence to the queen. This prelate's temper, which was naturally warm, had been much heated by controversy. He was therefore thought a proper person to put the penal statutes in execution, against all that dissented from the established church *. At his persuasion, Elizabeth appointed a new ecclesiastical commission; which was

Tr. from Worcester, Oct. 1583.

* If we consider the illiberal, petulant, and scurrilous language, lavished by the puritans upon this prelate, and the church, we shall, perhaps, think that he did well to be angry; and that it was necessary to curb this headstrong people. The following passage taken from a pamphlet entitled, "A Request from all true Christians to the Honourable House of Parliament," published in 1586, is a specimen of the licentious style and spirit of the Puritans in the age of Elizabeth. Among other things, it prays, "That all Cathedral Churches may be put down; where the service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, ringing, and trowling of psalms from one side of the choir to another; with the squeaking of chanting choristers, disguised (as all the rest) in white surplices; some in corner caps and filthy copes, imitating the fashion and manner of antichrist the Pope †, that man of sin, and child of perdition, with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings. These unprofitable drones, or rather caterpillars of the world, consume yearly, some 2,500, some 3000 l. some more, some less, whereof no profit cometh to the church of God. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards, the harbours of time-serving hypocrites, whose prebends and livings belong, some to gentlemen, some to boys, and some to serving men," &c.

† The appellation of the English Pope was sometimes given to Whitgift, and that of Popelings to the inferior clergy.

was not only authorised to hear and determine all causes that came under their jurisdiction, but was also armed with an inquisitorial power, to force any one to confess what he knew, and to punish him at discretion. It should be observed here, to the honour of this very worthy man, for such he will appear to be upon a candid examination of his character, that he was "the great re-"storer of order and discipline in the university "of Cambridge, when deeply wounded, and al-"most sunk;" and that, for his sake, the salary of the Lady Margaret's Professorship was raised from twenty marks to twenty pounds *. It is worthy of remark, that lord Bacon studied under him, when he was at Trinity College. He published several polemical pieces against Cartwright. *Ob.* 29 Feb. 1603.

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the "Continuation of Boissard;"* 4*to.*

DR SANDES; *small* 4*to. In Clarke's "Lives."*

Tr. from London, 1576-7.

Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the exiles in the reign of Mary, and a very great instrument in the Reformation. In the first year of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the managers of the public conference held with the most eminent divines of the church of Rome. He was one of the translators of the Bible in this reign, and the author of a volume of sermons †. His son Edwyn, author of the "Europæ

* See the Catalogue of Margaret Professors, by Mr Thomas Baker, printed with the Lady Margaret's Funeral Sermon.

† In the "Life of Tillotson," by Birch, Sandy's Sermons are said to be "perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries."

"Europæ Speculum," and George, the famous poet and traveller, are well known by their writings. The present lord Sandys is descended from him. *Ob.* 10 July, 1588 *. See "Biographia."

DR MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York. See the next reign.

JOHN AYLMER, bishop of London; *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Life" by Strype*, 1701; 8*vo.*

I am informed that there are two portraits of Bishop Aylmer at Leek Hill, in Worcestershire, the seat of John Folliot, Esq. and that one of them was done when he was preceptor, the other in a very advanced age, and that the latter represents him in his rochet.

This learned prelate, who had the felicity, and I may add, the glory of being preceptor to the lady Jane Grey, was one of the exiles for religion, in the reign of Mary. During his residence in Switzerland, he assisted John Fox in translating his martyrology into Latin, and wrote a spirited answer to Knox's "First Blast "of the Trumpet, against the monstrous Re- "giment and Empire of Women:" a pamphlet, not only remarkable for its insolence in respect of Consec. 24 Mar. 1576.

* Sir Robert Stapleton, a gentleman of considerable figure in this reign, who was for some time upon a very friendly footing with archbishop Sandys, contrived to bring a false accusation of adultery against him. The ground of his inveteracy was a jest of the archbishop's, upon the following occasion. The knight carried him to see a very sumptuous house which he was building in Yorkshire, and asked him, after he had seen it, whether he would have him call it "Stapleton's stay;" rather give me leave to say, "Stay Stapleton," replied the archbishop; for the building of this house will be the ruin of your fortune. See the story at large, in Sir John Harington's "Briefe View of the State of "the Church of England," and Le Neve's "Lives." See also Drake's "Antiq. of York."

of the subject *, but also for the acrimony of style which distinguishes the works of that turbulent reformer. The zeal and assiduity of this bishop in maintaining the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, recommended him to the particular favour of queen Elizabeth. It was usual with him, when he saw occasion to rouse the attention of his audience to his sermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and read them a few verses, and then to resume his discourse. Strype tells us in his "Life," among other instances of his courage, that he had a tooth drawn to encourage the queen to submit to the like operation. *Ob.* 3 June, 1594.

JOANNES JUELLUS, episc. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

JOHANNES JUELLUS. *In the "Continuation of Boissard;" 4to.*

JOHN JUELL; *24to.*

JOHN JEVELL (JEWELL), *bishop of Salisbury, &c. 12mo.*

JOHANNES JEWELL, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Apology," together with his "Life, made English by a person of Quality," 1685; 8vo.*

JOHANNES JEWELLIUS; *Æt. 40; Vertue sc. h. sh.*

J. JEWEL, &c. *with several other small heads by Vertue. Before the "Abridgement of Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation;" 12mo.*

Confec. 21 Jan. 1559-60.

This excellent prelate was one of the greatest champions of the reformed religion; as he was to the Church of England what Bellarmine was to that of Rome. His admirable "Apology" for the national church was translated from the Latin, by

* Written against the Queens of England and Scotland.

by Anne, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon. It was published, as it came from her pen, in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. The same "Apology" was printed in Greek at Constantinople, under the direction of Cyril the patriarch, who was murdered by the Jesuits *.

Bishop Jewel's "Defence of his own Apology "against Harding, and other Popish Divines," was in so great esteem, that it was commanded by Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and four successive archbishops, to be kept chained in all parish churches, for public use. He had the most extraordinary memory of any man of his age, being able to repeat a sermon of his own composing, after once reading.

GERVASE BABINGTON, bishop of Worcester. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

LESLEY, eveque de Rosse; *Vander Werff p. P. à Gunst sc. h. sh.*

John Lesley, bishop of Ross, was one of the commissioners from the queen of Scots, in the conferences held at York and Hampton Court, in relation to the crimes of which she was loudly accused by her own subjects. In 1570, he delivered a remonstrance to Elizabeth, complaining that Mary was unjustly removed from her crown and kingdom. He entered into all the intrigues for the recovery of the liberty of that unhappy princess; and in 1571, was imprison-

* Ricaut's "Turkish Hist." p. 1491.

ed for conspiring with the duke of Norfolk and others, against the queen. He completed the establishment of a college for his countrymen in Paris, and began another foundation of the like kind at Rome: he left a large sum towards the building and endowment of a third college, which was begun at Antwerp, but never completed. The small society which belonged to the last, in a few years, left Antwerp, and settled at Douay *. His principal work is his book "De Origine, Mo-" ribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Rom. 1578;" 4to. He also wrote, among other things, an answer to a pamphlet written by John Hales, in order to prove that the house of Suffolk had a right to the crown, if Elizabeth should die without issue.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

ALEXANDER NOWELLUS. *In the "Heroo-" logia;"* 8vo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, Dr in Divinity, dean of St Paul's in London, *patron of Middleton school. He gave to Brazen Nose College* 200 *l. to maintain thirteen students;* 12mo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, D. D. *cap, furred gown; small.*

There is, or was, a portrait of him at Brazen Nose College in Oxford, with fishing-tackle about him.

Installed Nov. 1560. Dr Nowel wrote several tracts against popery, and was also author of two catechisms, one in 4to, the other in 8vo. The latter is in Latin, Greek,

* Dod. ii. p. 42.

Greek and Hebrew. He collected many of the ancient manuscripts which were in the Cotton Library, and are now in the British Museum. *Ob.* Feb. 13, 1601.

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS; *a copy; small.*

Laurence Humphrey, one of the greatest divines, and most general scholars of this age, was a voluntary exile for religion, in the reign of Mary. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was, in 1560, constituted the queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of Magdalen College in Oxford. He was afterwards successively dean of Glocester and Winchester, which was the highest preferment he held in the church. He would probably have been raised much higher, had he been less zealous for the principles of the nonconformists, which he imbibed at Geneva. When Elizabeth visited the university, he and bishop Jewel entertained her with a public theological disputation. His elegant Latin oration spoken before that princess at Woodstock, is in print *. He was author of one or two philological pieces in Latin; but the generality of his writings are on subjects of controversy †. *Ob.* Feb. 1, 1589.

JOANNES RAINOLDUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

His portrait is, or was, in the Bodleian library. See Hearne's account of the pictures

* It begins, Eloquar, an fileam? VIRG.

† See Athen. Oxon.

there——It was remarked a few years ago, by a gentleman of nice observation, who was well acquainted with this portrait, that there was a strong likeness of Dr Rainolds then remaining in some of the family in Devonshire.

JOHN RAINOLDS; *four English verses*; 12*mo*. JOHANNES RAINOLDUS, &c.

"Cum vibrat doctæ Rainoldus fulmina lin-
"guæ,
"Romanus trepidat Jupiter, et merito *."

In the Continuation of Boissard; 4*to*.

John Rainolds, president of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, was generally reputed the greatest scholar of his age and country. He not only digested, but also remembered what he read, and hardly knew what it was to forget. He was in polemics esteemed a match for Bellarmine, the Goliah of the church of Rome, who bid defiance to armies of divines; and scarce yielded to any of his contemporaries in any other branch of science. Hakewill styles him a living library, or third university. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1593; but soon exchanged his deanery for the presidentship of Corpus Christi College. See his character in Sir Isaac Wake's † Latin Oration, spoken at his funeral in St Mary's Church, 25 May, 1607; or the translation of it, in Fuller's "Abel Redi-
"vivus."

GULI-

* The reader is to underſtand by theſe verſes, the thunder which he hurled againſt Bellarmine, from the profeſſor's chair.

† Sir Iſaac Wake was an elegant ſcholar, and no mean orator: but James I. thought Sleep of Cambridge much ſuperior to him; which occaſioned his ſaying, "That he was inclined to ſleep, when he heard Wake, and to wake, when he heard Sleep."

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the Continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

WILLIAM WHITACRES (WHITAKER); *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILL. WHITAKER; *24to.*

The right *learned divine* WM. WHITAKER, *of Trinity College in Cambridge, and master of St John's College there. He wrote many learned books against these English priests, Stapleton, Sanders, Reignolds*, and Campian; as also against that great arch-jesuit Robert Bellarmine. He lived godly, was painful in preaching, and died peaceably,* 1595. *Sold by Stent; 4to.*

There is a portrait of him at St John's College, in Cambridge, much like the print in the "Heroologia."

Dr Whitaker was presented by the queen to the chancellorship of St Paul's, London, the 1st of Oct. 1580. He resigned this preferment in 1587. It was a maxim with him, that refreshing the memory was a matter of great importance in every kind of learning, but especially in the most useful parts of it. He therefore read over his grammar and logic once every year.

THOMAS BECONUS, &c. *Æt.* 49, 1560. *On the back of the title to his works, printed by John Day,* 1564; *fol.*

I am informed that there is a small head of him on the back of his "Reliques of Rome;" in 12mo, and that it represents him in the 41st year of his age, and is dated 1553.

THOMAS BECONUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

* Sic Orig.

Thomas Beacon was professor of divinity at Oxford *, in the reign of Edward VI. In the next reign, he retired into Germany, whence he wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted protestants in England. His works, which are all in English, except his book, "De Cœna Domi-"ni," are in three vols. fol. He was the first Englishman that wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus †. He had no higher preferment in the church than a prebend of Canterbury, to which he was promoted in this reign.

HUGH PRICE; *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

Hugh Price, or ap Rice, prebendary of Rochester, and treasurer of St David's, left 160l. a year to Jesus College in Oxford, for which donation he is sometimes styled the founder. *Ob.* 1574.

DAVID WHITEHET (WHITHEAD, or WHITEHEAD). *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

David Whitehead, styled by Mr Wood, "a "most heavenly professor of divinity," was some time chaplain to Anne Bolen. In the reign of Mary, he went into voluntary exile in Germany, and upon the accession of Elizabeth, returned to England. He had a hand in the third edition of the Liturgy, published in 1559; and was one of the public disputants against the popish bishops. He never had any considerable prefer-

* So says the author of the "Heroologia;" but Bishop Tanner says that he was educated at Cambridge.

† It is probable that he was not the author of a Treatise against bowing at the name of Jesus, as it is not specified in the list of his works by Holland, nor by Bishop Tanner. Wood mentions a person of both his names, as the author of such a Treatise. See Athen. Oxon. i. col. 409. He was doubtless a prebendary of Canterbury; but is by Battely, and Le Neve after him, called Thomas Bacon.

preferment in the church; but might have been preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury, or the mastership of the Savoy, both which were offered him by the queen: but he was content with deserving dignities. His works consist of "Lec-" tions and Homilies on St Paul's Epistles," and of several tracts relating to church discipline and worship *. *Ob.* 1571.

EDVARDUS DERINGUS. *In the "Heroolo-" gia;" 8vo.*

Edward Dering, fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, was of the family of that name still remaining at Surrenden Dering in Kent. He was a very eminent preacher at court in this reign, and one of the preachers at St Paul's. His principal works are his "Answer to Harding," his "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and his "Sermons." The happy death of this truly religious man, was suitable to the purity and integrity of his life †. *Ob.* 26 June, 1576.

DR FULKE; *two English verses; 12mo.*
GUL. FULCO, *S. T. P. Marshall sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to his "New Testament;" fol.*

Dr Fulke, master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, gained a great reputation by his writings against Cardinal Allen, and his "Con-" futation of Heskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three "pillars of popery;" published in 1559, 8vo.

* Lord Bacon informs us, that "he was of a blunt ſtoical nature," and that he came one day to the queen, and the queen happened to ſay to him, "I like "thee the better, Whitehead, becauſe thou liveſt unmarried." He anſwered, "In troth, madam, I like you the worſe for the ſame cauſe." Bacon's Apophthegms, No. 90.

† See Holland's "Heroologia."

In 1589, the year in which he died, he published the text of the Rhemish and English Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the false translations and errors of the former. He was, for a considerable time, a warm advocate for the principles of the non-conformists; as were also Rainolds, Humphrey, and other celebrated divines at this period, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrine and discipline of the established church.

THOMAS HOLLANDUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Thomas Holland was rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and succeeded Dr Laurence Humphrey in the divinity professor's chair, in that university, which he filled with great abilities for about twenty years. None of his works are in print. *Ob.* March 17, 1611-2.

RICHARD HOOKER, &c. *Hollar f. From bishop Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer;" 12mo.*

"RICHARDUS HOOKER, Exoniensis, scholaris, "sociusque Collegii Corporis Christi, Oxon. "deinde Londi. Templi Interioris in sacris ma- "gister, rectorque hujus Ecclesiæ *. Scripsit octo "libros Politiæ Ecclesiasticæ Anglicanæ, quorum "tres desiderantur. Obiit An. Dō. MDCIII. Æt. "suæ L. Posuit hoc piissimo viro monumentum, "Ano. Dō. MDCXXXV. Guli. Cowper, †armiger, "in Christo Jesu quem genuit per Evangelium; "1 Cor.

* Of Bishop's Bourne in Kent, where his monument, from which this print was done, is still entire.

† Afterwards Sir William Cowper, Bart. who was grandfather to the Lord Chancellor.

" 1 Cor. iv. 15." *Guil. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his Works. The best proofs are before one of the old editions of his " Ecclesiastical Polity," in five books; the others are from a re-touched plate.*

Richard Hooker was some time master of the Temple, and afterwards rector of Bishop's Bourne in Kent. His " Ecclesiastical Polity," which is a defence of our church-government against the cavils of the puritans, is written with a classic simplicity, and esteemed one of the completest works, both for style and argument, of the age in which he lived, or any other. Queen Elizabeth used to call him the *judicious Hooker*, by which epithet he is still distinguished. Isaac Walton, who published a well written account of the life of this excellent but humble man, has proved the dates of his death in Camden, and on his monument, to be both wrong. *Ob.* 2 Nov. 1600. Jewel, Rainolds, and Hooker, were of C. C. C. in Oxford; which had the glory of supplying the church with three contemporary divines, who were not to be equalled in any society in the world.

JOHANNES MORUS. *In the " Heroologia;" 8vo. Long and large beard.*

JOHANNES MORUS, Eboracensis, theol. et philol. *Ob.* 1592. *In the continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

JOHANNES MORUS, S. theo. prof. *4to.*

This worthy person was about twenty years minister of St Andrew's in Norwich; where he was held in great veneration for his general knowledge in the sciences, his exact skill in the learned languages, and, above all, for his extensive learning, and indefatigable labours, as a divine.

a divine. He constantly preached thrice every Sunday, and was much admired for his excellent talent that way. He refused very considerable preferments, which would have been attended with less labour than his cure at Norwich, only because he thought he could be more useful in that city. *Ob.* 1592.

MR HENRY SMITH, *preaching; Cross sc. Frontispiece to his sermons, with other learned treatises; 4to.*

There is another 4to print of him without the engraver's name.

Henry Smith, some time minister of St Clement Danes, London, and one of the most popular preachers in the reign of Elizabeth, was patronized by Lord Burleigh, to whom he dedicated his sermons, which have been several times printed. He was usually called the silver-tongued preacher, as though he were second to Chrysostom, to whom the epithet of *golden* is appropriated. *Ob. cir.* 1600.

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the continuation of Boissard; a copy from the above* *.

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS Ang. *nervosiss. et clar. theol. Sim. Pass sc. a good head: the ornaments were invented by Crisp. Pass, junior. Title to the Dutch edition of his works, 1615; fol.*

WILLIAM PERKINS, &c. *Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM PERKINS; *24to.*

"William

* The heads in Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica" and the continuation are copies; but the engravers have generally done justice to the likenesses of the persons.

" WILLIAM PERKINS, Christ's College in " Cambridge, born at Marstone in Warwick- " shire, a learned divine. He wrote many learned " works, dispersed through Great Britain, France, " Germany, the Low Countries, and Spain; " many translated into the French, German, and " Italian tongues: a man industrious and pain- " ful, who, though he were lame of his right " hand, wrote all with his left. He died at Cam- " bridge, 1602." *Sold by Stent, 4to.*

An uncommon quickness of sight and apprehension, contributed to give him the excellent knack he was master of, in quickly running through a folio, and entirely entering into the author's subject, while he appeared to be only skimming the surface. He was deprived by archbishop Whitgift, for puritanism. This, and the two following divines, were such as were sometimes called *conforming nonconformists*, as they were against separation from the national church.

RICHARDUS ROGERSIUS, theologus Cantabrigiensis; *two Latin verses. In the Continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

Richard Rogers, a learned divine of puritan principles, flourished at Cambridge, at the same time with Perkins, and was about the same time deprived by archbishop Whitgift. He was much admired as a preacher. Bishop Humphreys, in his MS. additions to the " Athenæ Oxonienses *," mentions an archdeacon of St Asaph of both his names. Quære, If the same person † ?

Mr

* Vide T. Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. p. 650.

† Ric. Rogers, author of a " Commentary on Judges," is mentioned in Wilkins's " Eccleſiaſtes."

MR BRIGHTMAN, *Ætat. suæ* 45. *Frontispiece to his "Revelation of the Revelations."*

Thomas Brightman, rector of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. He wrote commentaries in Latin on the "Canticles," and the "Apocalypse," the latter of which, for a long time, made a great noise in the world. He, in that book, makes archbishop Cranmer the angel having power over the fire, and the lord-treasurer Cecil the angel of the waters, justifying the pouring out the third vial. The church of England is the lukewarm church of Laodicea; and "the angel that God "loved," is the antiepiscopal church of Geneva, and that of Scotland: and the power of prelacy is Antichrist. In the reign of Charles I. when the bishops were expelled the house of peers, and several of them imprisoned, Brightman was cried up for an inspired writer, and an abridgment of his book, intitled, "The Revelation of the Reve-"lations," was printed *." He is said to have prayed for sudden death, and to have died travelling in a coach, with a book in his hand, 1607.

GEORGE HARTGILL; *a small whole length, cut in wood; underneath,* "Christianus Philosophus." *It is in the title to his "General Calendars, or Astro-"nomical Tables," &c.* 1594, *fol.*

The author is styled "Minister of God's word." In 1656, an improved edition of his book was published by Timothy and John Gadbury. *In the title-plate is his portrait, by Gaywood.*

NON-

* This occasioned the mistake in the "Magna Britannia," vol. iv. p. 17. of his flourishing during the time of the Rump Parliament. See Walton's "Life of Bishop Sanderson."

Publish'd Sep. 1797. by W. Richardson York House Strand London.

NONCONFORMING DIVINES.

MR THOMAS CARTWRIGHT; *long beard, furred gown*; 4*to.*

Thomas Cartwright was some time Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a very celebrated preacher. When he preached in St Mary's Church there, the concourse of the people to hear him was so great, that the sexton was obliged to take down the windows. He was expelled the university for puritanism, by Dr Whitgift, the vice-chancellor, with whom he maintained a long controversy about church-discipline. This controversy is in print. He was at the head of those rigid Calvinists who openly opposed the Liturgy, and episcopal jurisdiction, and were advocates for the plan of religion established at Geneva. *Ob.* 1603. Chosen 1570.

JOHANNES FOXUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo* *.

JOHANNES FOXUS Lancastriensis †, &c. *In the continuation of Boissard*; 4*to.*

JOANNES FOXUS; *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc.* 8*vo.*

JOHN FOX; *Glover sc.* 4*to. A good head.*

JOHN FOX; *Sturt sc. Frontispiece to the last Edition of his Book of Martyrs.*

The

* This is the firſt engraved Engliſh portrait that I remember to have ſeen with a hat. There is, however, reaſon to believe, that the hat was worn before the reign of Elizabeth. The following note is taken from the late profeſſor Ward's papers. "Dr Rich. Rawlinſon is poſſeſſed of a MS. of the "works of Chaucer, thought to be written in the time of king Henry VII. "with the capital letters finely illuminated: and in that which begins his "Moral Tale," there is painted a man with a high-crowned hat, and broad-"brim."

† It ſhould be Lincolnienſis. He was born at Boſton.

The book was republished when the nation was under great apprehensions of popery, 1684. This edition is printed in a Roman letter, with copper cuts, in three vols. folio.

The great work of the "Acts and Monuments of the Church," by John Fox, may be regarded as a vast Gothic building: in which some things are superfluous, some irregular, and others manifestly wrong: but which, altogether, infuse a kind of religious reverence; and we stand amazed at the labour, if not at the skill, of the architect. This book was, by order of queen Elizabeth, placed in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges; and was long looked upon with a veneration next to the Scriptures themselves. The same has been said of Fox, which was afterwards said of Burnet; that several persons furnished him with accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the credit of his whole performance. But the author does not stand in need of this apology; as it was impossible, in human nature, to avoid many errors in so voluminous a work, a great part of which consists of anecdotes. *Ob.* 18 Ap. 1587, *Æt.* 70.

HUGH BROUGHTON. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH DIVINE.

JEAN CNOX, (KNOX) *de Gifford en Escosse*; *a wooden print*; *4to.*

JOHANNES CNOXUS, theologus Scotus, &c. *In the Continuation of Boissard*; *4to.*

JEAN CNOX, &c. *Desrochers*; *small 4to.*

John

Buchaniæ Comes. Pub^d March. 1796. by I Herbert

JOANNES KNOX.

Natus. 1505. — Mort. 1572.

From a Picture in the Coll: of Glasgow

John Knox was a rigid Calvinist, and the most violent of the reformers. His intrepid zeal and popular eloquence, qualified him for the great work of Reformation in Scotland, which perhaps no man of that age was equal to but himself. He affected the dignity of the apostolic character, but departed widely from the meekness of it. He even dared to call the Queen of Scots Jezebel to her face, and to denounce vengeance against her from the pulpit. The address sent by the Scottish rebels to the established church, was supposed to be penned by him. This title, which is characteristical of the man, was affixed to it: "To the generation of Antichrist, the pestilent "prelates, and their shavelings in Scotland, the "congregation of Christ Jesus within the same, "sayeth," &c. He was author of several hot pieces of controversy, and other theological works. He was also author of a "History of the Refor-"mation of the church of Scotland, from 1422 "to 1567," in folio. *Ob.* 24 Nov. 1572.

DIVINES OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

ALANUS, Cardinalis; *Esme de Boulonois f. 4to. In the "Academie des Sciences," tom. ii. p. 37.*

Cardinal ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLYN; *a small bust: taken from the Oxford Almanack for 1746, where it is placed under the head of Edward II. It is probably authentic, as it was engraved by Vertue* *.

William Alan, cardinal priest of the church of Rome, and a celebrated writer in its defence, was Cr. 28 July, 1587.

* Vertue had a conſiderable collection of curious heads from medals, of which he frequently took drawings and caſts.

was educated at Oriel College in Oxford; and in 1556, chosen principal of St Mary Hall. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, where he published his book on the subject of "Purgatory, and Prayers for the dead;" in which rhetoric, of which he was a great master, held the place of argument. This was the ground-work of his reputation. He afterwards returned to England, where he lurked several years in disguise, and printed an apology for his religion, which he industriously dispersed. He had the chief hand in establishing the English seminaries at Douay and Rheims, and several others in Spain and Italy. He was justly regarded as a most dangerous enemy to the civil, as well as religious liberties of his country; as he persuaded Philip II. to undertake the conquest of England, and endeavoured by a book which he published about the same time, to persuade the people to take up arms against the queen. *Ob.* 6 Oct. 1594, *Æt.* 63.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Anglus; *Æt.* lxiii. *Ob.* Oct. 12, 1598. *L. Gaultier incidit, neat.*

THOMAS STAPLETONUS; *&c. in a doctor of divinity's habit, 4to, neat.*

Thomas Stapleton, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at New College, in Oxford. In the reign of Mary he was promoted to a canonry of Chichester. In that of Elizabeth, he settled at Louvain, where he greatly distinguished himself by the controversial writings which he published against Jewel, Whitaker, and other eminent divines of the established church. He afterwards went to Douay, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, of which faculty he

Vive Ricarde diu, rebus Maioribus ori le
Vite, Britannorum vita, Valepue diu
Vita Britannorum, quid enim? nisi iure voceris
Vivere quippe facis Morlua Gesta Virum
Morlua nã fuerãt (quorũ imemor exlitit Ælas
Omnis) Ganliquo Scmsepulta situ.

Pub May 21 1800 by W Richardson N° 31 Strand.

he was elected professor; but being offered the chair at Louvain, he returned thither, and was about the same time advanced to the deanry of Hilverbeck, in Brabant. It is said, that Clement VIII. intended to bestow upon him a cardinal's hat, and that this honour was prevented by his death, which was on the 12th of October, 1598. Clement was so great an admirer of his writings, that he ordered them to be read publicly at his table. Cardinal Perron, who was an eminent author himself *, esteemed him, both for learning and acuteness, the first polemical divine of his age. There is a catalogue of his works, which are in four volumes folio, in Dod's "Church History," ii. 86. His "Tres Thomæ," containing the lives of St Thomas the apostle, St Thomas Becket, and Sir Thomas More, is one of the most curious of his books.

RICHARD WHYTE; *in* Latin Vitus, 8*vo.*

Richard Whyte, some time fellow of New College in Oxford, was in the reign of Elizabeth, constituted Regius Professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, and created count palatine by the emperor. Having buried two wives, he, by the dispensation of Pope Clement VIII. took priest's orders, and was presented to a canonry in St Peter's church at Douay. His principal work was, "Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ, &c. Libri novem, Duac. 1602;" 8vo. to which is prefixed his head. Among

* This cardinal had a printing press in his house; and his custom was to have a few copies printed of any work that he intended to publish, for the revisal of his friends before the publication.

other things, he wrote an explanation of the famous enigmatical epitaph at Bologna, which has been so variously interpreted. It is probable that the author of it, who might have been better employed, made it on purpose to puzzle the idly inquisitive amongst the learned.

The following Priests and Jesuits, who have been recorded in the black catalogue of criminals by Protestants, and in the bright list of saints and martyrs by Papists, were more formidable to the queen and her people than is commonly imagined. As she stood excommunicated by a bull of Pius V. and was the main pillar of the reformed religion, she was compelled by the great law of necessity, though not without grief and reluctance *, to let loose the laws against seminary priests and Jesuits, her known enemies, *as her personal safety, and that of her kingdom, depend upon it.* This, Father Parsons himself was so candid as to own, in a private letter to one of his friends †. These unhappy missionaries, enterprising and dangerous as they were, are however entitled to our pity, as they acted in their proper character, and in conformity with the genius of their religion.

CUTHBERT MAYNE, *executed at Launceston, in Cornwall,* 1579, *4to. mezz.*

P. EDMUND. CAMPIANUS, qui primus e Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Fide Cath. Martyrium consummavit §, 1 Dec. 1581; *a small head. This*

* Vide "Camdeni Eliz." sub Ann. 1581.

† "Concertatio Eccles. Cathol. adversus Ang. Calvinò Papistas," Pars ii. fol. 396. Triers, 1583, vo.

§ Parsons and Campian were the first missionaries that the Jesuits sent into England.

This, and several others that follow, were taken from a sheet print, entitled, "Effigies & Nomina quorundam e Societate Jesu, qui pro Fide vel Pietate sunt interfecti, ab anno 1549 *ad annum* 1607," *done at Rome. The sheet contains twenty-four heads.*

Edmund Campian was educated at Christ's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to St John's College, in Oxford. Here he distinguished himself as an orator and a disputant, in both which capacities he entertained queen Elizabeth at a public act, when she visited that university. He soon after became a convert to the church of Rome, and retired to the college at Douay, where he took the bachelor of divinity's degrees. In 1573, he travelled to Rome, where he became a Jesuit, and was soon after sent by his superiors as a missionary into Germany, where he composed his Latin tragedy, called "Nectar and Ambrosia," which was acted with great applause in the presence of the emperor. The last scene of his life was in England, where he was regarded as a dangerous adversary of the established church. He was executed at Tyburn, the first of December, 1581. His writings shew him to have been a man of various and polite learning. His "Decem Rationes," written against the Protestant religion, have been solidly answered by several of our best divines. The original manuscript of his "History of Ireland" is in the British Museum. See Dod, ii. p. 137, &c.

ALEXANDER BRIANT, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et sectus, 1 Decemb. 1581; *small.*

Alexander Briant, who was born in Somersetshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at

Douay. He was sent into England, in character of a missionary, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1581, he was imprisoned, and, as Dod tells us*, was cruelly treated while he was in the Tower, by thrusting needles under the nails of his fingers, to force him to a discovery of what was acting abroad against the queen and government †. He was a young man of singular beauty, and behaved at the place of execution with decent intrepidity. Execut. Dec. 1, 1581.

THOMAS COTTAMUS, Anglus, Londini, pro Fide Catholica, suspensus gladioque sectus, 9 Jul. 1582; *small.*

Thomas Cottam, who was born in Lancashire, studied some time at Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, and afterwards at Rheims, where he was ordained priest. In 1580, he was sent on a mission into England, but was apprehended soon after his landing. Dr Ely, a professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, happened to be at Dover when he was taken, and with great address contrived and effected his escape; but as this benevolent act was like to be attended with the ruin of him and his family, Cottam very generously surrendered himself, to save his benefactor. He was several times put to the torture in prison, but could not be prevailed with to make any confession, or renounce his religion. He and Briant are said to have been admitted into the Society of Jesus a little before their death. He was executed

* "Church History," ii. 114.

† It was at this time strongly reported, that a plot was hatching in the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, with no less a view than the total subversion of the national religion and government. The fears and jealousies of the people were more alive than usual at this juncture, as the duke of Anjou was in the height of his courtship with the queen.

cuted at Tyburn, with several of his fraternity, the 30th of May, 1582 *.

EDMUND GENINGES (Jennings), *alias* Ironmonger, *Æt.* 24, 1591; *eight Latin verses, 4to. before his Life, St Omer's*, 1614.

Edmund Jennings was admitted into the English College at Rheims, under doctor, afterwards cardinal, Allen, and, when he was twenty years of age, ordained priest. He was soon after sent into England, where he was apprehended in the act of celebrating mass. He was executed, by hanging and quartering, in Gray's-Inn-Fields, the 10th of December, 1591.

In the rare book above mentioned, are several historical prints, representing the principal circumstances of his life and death. This work was published, at a considerable expence, by the Papists, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of two "miracles," which are there said to have happened at his death. The first is, that, after his heart was taken out, he said, "Sancte Gregori, "ora pro me," which the hangman hearing, swore, "God's wounds! see his heart is in my "hand; yet Gregory is in his mouth." The other is, that an holy virgin being desirous of procuring some relick of him, contrived to approach the basket into which his quarters were thrown, and touched his right hand, which she esteemed most holy, from its having been employed in acts of consecration and elevating the host, and immediately his thumb came off without force or discovery, and she carried it home, and preserved it with the greatest care.

* Dod. ii. p. 116.

P. ROGERUS FILCOCKUS, Anglus, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus & sectus, 22 Feb. 1601; *small.*

Roger Filcock, by Mr Stow erroneously called Thomas, received his education at Seville, in Spain, where he was ordained priest, and soon after sent hither as a missionary. Dod informs us, that he and Mark Backworth, a gentleman who acted in the same character, were executed at Tyburn, the 27th of February, 1601, together with Mrs Anne Line, who suffered death for harbouring and assisting missionaries *.

P. FRANCISCUS PAGIUS, Anglus, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus & sectus, 30 April, 1602; *small,*

Francis Page, having for some time applied himself to the study of the law, went abroad, was ordained priest, and sent back upon a mission. He was, according to Dod's account of him, seized, and condemned to die for receiving holy orders, and was executed at Tyburn, in 1601. The same author adds, that Mrs Lyne, a widow gentlewoman, with whom he resided, was prosecuted, and suffered death for entertaining him †. This appears to be the person mentioned above in the article of Filcock.

DOMINICUS COLLINUS, Hibernus, e Soc. Jesu, &c. pro Catholica Fide, Corkæ, in Hibernia, suspensus & sectus, ult. Oct. 1602; *small.*

CLASS

* Dod, ii. p. 106. † Dod, ii. p. 112.

Edmundi speciem spectat quicumque Geningi,
Robora, virtutem, spectet et ille fidem.
IpsVM ter DVræ fera LeX, fera neXVe bearVnt,
Ter cruenta dies dena Decembris erat.
Namq́ tenet raptum dum cor è corpore lictor,
Gregorij è cœlis numina lingua petit.
Huic dens ex proprio vix nato nascitur ore,
Roboris hoc signum prog fideq́ Deo.

Mart. Burf.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March* 28, 1512; *deceased August* 12, 1577, *in the* 65*th year of his age. Round cap, furred garment.*

Sir THOMAS SMITH, *holding a book; a wooden print; motto,* Ingenium nulla manus. *In "Gabrielis Harveii, Valdinatis, Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu, &c.* 1578," 4*to.*

Sir Thomas Smith was several times sent ambassador into France in this reign; and on the twenty-fourth of June, 1572, he was appointed secretary of state. In 1575, he procured an act of parliament that a third part of the rent upon college-leases should be always reserved in corn, at the low price at which it then sold. He clearly foresaw that the collegiate bodies would reap great advantage from this act, as there was the highest probability that the price of grain would be much advanced.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM; *Frederico Zucchero p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Walpole. Illust. Head. It is now Mr Horace Walpole's.*

FRANC. WALSINGHAMIUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

FR. WALSINGHAM, secretaire d' Elizabeth; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

FRANCISCUS WALSINGHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

Sir Francis Walsingham, who was employed by the queen in the most important embassies, was advanced to the post of secretary of state,

in Jan. 1572-3. This great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign. He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry IV. of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James VI. of Scotland. He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt. *Ob.* 6 Ap. 1590.

SIR ROBERT CECIL, secretary of state, and master of the courts of wards. See the reign of James I.

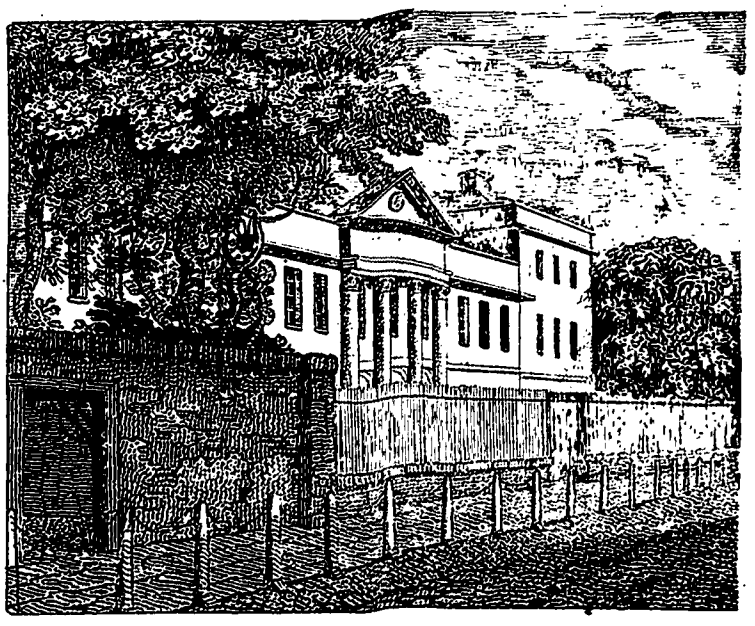
SIR NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, Knt. *ex tabula antiqua; G. Vertue delin. & sc.* 1747; *h. sh.*

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was much in favour with the queen, who sent him ambassador to France* and Scotland. He was an able minister, and firmly attached to the interest of his mistress. It was universally believed that he was poisoned by a sallad, which he eat at the earl of Leicester's. It is certain that he died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from table. *Ob.* Feb. 12, 1570, *Æt.* 57.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY was sent ambassador to the emperor Rodolph, in 1576, and at the same time received a commission to treat with other

* It was a maxim of this minister, "That France can neither be poor, nor abstain from war, three years together."

Inveniam viam aut faciam.
Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.



EMANUEL COLLEGE

SIR WALTER MILDMAY

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

other German princes. See Class VII. and IX. where the heads of him are described.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY was employed in several embassies to Germany and Denmark. He was afterwards sent to the Hague to manage the queen's affairs in the United Provinces, and was admitted into their council of state, where he sat next to count Maurice. See Class IX.

GUALTERUS MILDMAY, Eques Auratus, *Coll. Emmanuelis Fundr. Ano.* 1584; *J. Faber f. large 4to.*

The Rev. Mr Henry Jerom de Salis gave an original picture of Sir Walter Mildmay to the earl of Sandwich, who presented it to Dr Richardson, master of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge.

Sir Walter Mildmay was surveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy-counsellor, chancellor, and under-treasurer of the exchequer, to Elizabeth. He is celebrated by Camden, and other historians, for his uncommon merit in his private and public character. *Ob.* 31 May, 1589.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper. *Fred. Zucchero p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Bedford, Illust. Head.*

At

At Gorhambury, his seat near St Albans, now in the possession of lord Grimston, is his portrait, and his bust. There are also busts of his second lady, and lord Bacon their son, when a little boy. A great part of the furniture which belonged to the lord-keeper, is still carefully preserved. Besides the portraits of the Bacon family, there are a great many others, well worth the notice of the curious. The greater part of them are copies; but they were done in the time of the persons represented.

NICOLAUS BACONUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

NICOLAS BACON; *A. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

NICOLAUS BACONUS, custos magni sigilli, 1559; *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

N. BACON, lord-keeper; *Vertue sc. large 4to.*

N. BACON, &c. *Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved with other heads. In the frontispiece to Burnet's "Abridgment of his History of the Reformation;" 12mo.*

Promoted 1558-9. Sir Nicholas Bacon had much of that penetrating genius, solidity of judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments. He was the first lord-keeper that ranked as lord-chancellor. *Ob.* 20 Feb. 1578-9.

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, lord-keeper. See ELLESMERE, Class VI. in the next reign.

Vera Effigies JACOBI DYER, Equitis aurati, qui primo reginæ Elizabethæ "Capitalis "Justi-

" Justiciarius de Banco constitutus; elapsis tandem " viginti et quatuor Annis, a Morte exauctoratus " est," *J. Drapentier sc. ab originali; h. sh.*

Sir James Dyer was author of a book of reports in French, of which several editions have been published. His head is prefixed to his book. *Ob.* 24 Mar. 1581-2.

EDMOND ANDERSON, Knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas, *Æt.* 76. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his "Reports," in French*, 1664, 1665; *fol.*

Sir Edmund Anderson sat in judgment upon Mary Queen of Scots, in October 1586; and the next year presided at the trial of secretary Davison, in the Star-chamber, for signing the warrant for the execution of that princess. His decision in that nice point was, " That he had done " *justum, non juste; he had done what was right* " *in an unlawful manner, otherwise he thought* " *him no bad man* *." *Ob.* 1605. Promoted 2d May, 1582.

Vera Effigies JOHANNIS CLENCH, Equitis Aurati, unus Justiciariorum serenissimæ Dominæ, nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, ad Placita coram ipsa Regina tenenda assignati. *Hollar f.* 1664.

This judge was very eminent in his profession; but none of his writings were ever printed. His head is in Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," 1666, and 1671; *fol.*

FRAN-

* This was excellent logic for finding an innocent man guilty. It was drawn from the same mood and figure with the queen's order, and no-order, for Davison's signing the warrant. The lord chief-justice, who was otherwise no bad man himself, was obliged to find him guilty, upon pain of being deprived of his office. See the particulars of the case in Robertson's "Hist. of Scotland."

FRANCIS MORE of Faley, serjeant at law. See the reign of James I.

A SCOTCH CIVILIAN.

GUIL. BARCLAIUS, J. C. *Ætat.* 53, 1599; *C. D. Mallery f. oval: in the same plate are eight coats of arms of the families to which he was allied.*

William Barclay, a native of Scotland, and allied to the best families in that kingdom, was an eminent civilian in France, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote a book "De Regno, et Regali "Potestate, adversus Monarchomachos," 1599; *4to.* in which is his head, neatly engraved*. Though he had very considerable preferment in France, being first royal professor in the university of Angers, he came into England in 1603, with a view of settling here; but not meeting with encouragement, he returned to France, where he died about the year 1605; according to other accounts, 1609. He was father of John Barclay, the celebrated author of the "Argenis,"

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

ROBERT DUDLEY, Graaf Van Leicester, &c. *in armour; 4to.*

1585. The earl of Leicester was lieutenant-general of the forces sent into the Low Countries against the

* He was also author of an excellent comment on "Taciti *Vita J. Agricolæ.*"

S^R. PHILIP SIDNEY.

the Spaniards, and deputy-governor of the United provinces under the queen. He was not only unsuccessful as a general, but he ventured to lay an oppressive hand upon a people who had lately shaken off the Spanish yoke, who exulted in their new liberty, and were extremely jealous of it. Upon this, several complaints were brought against him, which occasioned his return to England.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY; *Isaac Oliver p. Houbraken sc.* 1743. *In the collection of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart. Illust. Head.*

There is a portrait of him in one of the apartments at Warwick Castle, which is with good reason believed to be an original, as it belonged to Fulke Greville lord Brooke, his intimate friend.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, Knt. *Ob.* 1586, *Æt.* 32. *J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. From a picture in the earl of Oxford's collection; h. sh.*

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY; *J. Oliver p. Vertue sc.* 1745. *From a limning of Dr Mead's; whole length. Prefixed to the Sidney-papers, published by Collins.*

In this print is a view of Penshurst in Kent, the ancient seat of the Sidneys, which, at the time of its engraving, was in the possession of William Perry, esq. whose lady was niece to the last earl of Leicester of that family.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEIUS; *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

This print, which was done in the reign of Elizabeth, is supposed to be the first head published by Elstracke.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, Governor of Flushing; *whole length; sold by John Hind, 4to. scarce.*

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY; *a very small oval, neatly engraved by Faithorne. There is a vile print of him,*

in

in armour, before one of the editions of the "Arcadia," without the engraver's name. It is copied from Elstracke's.

PHILIPPUS SYDNEY. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

The original picture was in the possession of the late earl of Chesterfield.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY. *Inveniam viam, aut faciam; Vertue sc. 12mo.*

The painting of him at Woburn Abbey is like the print among the illustrious heads.

Sir Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the earl of Leicester. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death-wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine *."

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, general of the horse at Tilbury, and commander of the land forces in the expedition to Cadiz. See Class II.

SIR

* This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists, who, by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history †.

† Since the first edition of the "Biographical History" was printed, the very ingenious Mr West told me, that he should employ his pencil on this subject. Every lover of painting, and especially those that have seen *the Death of General Wolf*, by his hand, will hear this with pleasure.

SIR FRANCIS VERE: *Medio et Tempore. Faithorne sc. 4to. In his "Commentaries," published by Dillingham, 1657; folio.*

His portrait and that of his brother, Sir Horace, are in the grand collection of portraits at Welbeck.

Sir Francis Vere, who had given many signal proofs of his valour in the low countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in that memorable battle near Nieuport, and for his brave defence of Ostend, for five months, against the Spanish army. He was at the end of that term relieved, and the town was taken, after a siege of three years. *Ob.* 28 Aug. 1608.

SIR HORACE VERE, brother to Sir Francis, and a sharer with him in the danger and honour of the above mentioned exploits. See the next reign.

SIR JOHN OGLE, lieutenant Colonel to Sir Francis Vere; *his left eye out; Faithorne sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Sir John Ogle, who had the honour to wear the marks of those memorable actions in which he bore a part with Sir Francis Vere and his brother, was the author of the "Account of the last "Charge at Newport Battle, and of the Parly at "the siege of Ostend," subjoined to the commentaries of Sir Francis *.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER CARLEIL, Esq. *Robert Boissard sc. small h. sh. This belongs to*

* There are portraits of several of the brave adventurers of this time at Raynham, the seat of Lord Townshend.

to a curious set of English Admirals, by the same engraver.

CHRISTOPHERUS CARLEIL, (or CARLISLE). *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Christopher Carlisle, a Cornish gentleman, son-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham *, served with reputation in the prince of Orange's fleet in the Low Countries, and in that of the Protestants in France, commanded by the prince of Condè in person. He was afterwards, by the great duke of Muscovy, appointed admiral of his fleet destined, in 1584, to act against the king of Denmark. He was employed by Sir John Perrot in Ireland, to defend the western part of that kingdom against the incursions of the Scots. The next year he had the command of the land forces sent on board the fleet commanded by Drake to the West Indies; where he gave the highest proofs of his military capacity, and had a principal hand in taking the towns of St Jago, St Domingo, Carthagena, and St Augustin. *Ob.* 1593.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, captain of the queen's guard, lord-warden of the Stanneries, &c. *From a picture in the possession of William Elweys, Esq. formerly belonging to the Lady Elweys, eldest daughter of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh: Vertue sc.* 1735. *Before his "History of the World;" folio.* See the next division of this class.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, commander in chief of the queen's forces in the province of Munster in Ireland. See Class VIII.

OFFICERS

* "Biograph. Britan." p. 2465, Note C.

Sr WALTER RALEGH.

HOWARD LORD HIGH ADMIRAL

Publiſhd. 1 July. 1800. by. Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham; *F. Zucchero p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the (late) duke of Kent. Illust. Head.*

CHARLES, Earl of Nottingham, &c. *in armour, hat, large beard; four English verses, small 8vo. neat and curious.*

CHARLES HOWARD, &c. See his portrait in the print of the procession to lord Hunsdon's, Class I. His picture is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, was, for his great abilities in naval affairs, advanced, in 1588, to the office of lord high-admiral. In this memorable year he, and the gallant officers under him, did much in sinking and destroying the Spanish Armada *; but the winds did more. Upon this great event, the queen ordered a medal to be struck, with this inscription, "Afflavit "Deus, et Dissipantur;" "He blew with his "wind, and they are scattered†." In 1596, the lord-admiral had a great share in taking Cadiz, and burning the Spanish fleet. He was a lover of magnificence, having no less than seven "standing houses at the same time‡." He enjoyed his office about 32 years. See the next reign, Class II. Created 22 Oct. 1596. Birch.

The suit of tapestry at the House of Lords, engraved by Pine, with the heads of the Lord Admiral, and those who commanded under him against the Spanish Armada, is a justly admired work. The heads, which are about the size of a half-crown, are in the borders of the plates, which exhibit the particulars of each

* The royal navy at this time consisted but of twenty-eight vessels. HUME.

† Ah nimimum dilecta Deo! cui militat æther,
Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti. CLAUDIAN.

‡ Fuller's "Worthies."

day's engagement. The hangings were executed from the designs of Henry Cornelius Vroom. The following is an alphabetical list of the persons represented. Their names are spelt as they stand on the prints. Christopher Baker, Sir George Becton, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Robert Cary, Captain Crosse, the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Francis Drake (Charles Howard, Baron of Effingham), the Lord-Admiral, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Thomas Garrat, Captain Benjamin Gonson, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Edward Hobye, the Lord Thomas Howard, Mr Knevet, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Horatio Palvocini, Captain George Pennar, Captain Penton, the Lord Henry Seymour, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Thomas Sycil, Sir Roger Tounsand, Thomas Vivasir, Mr Willoughby, Sir William Winter.

These brave officers and volunteers embarked with a resolution suitable to the greatness of the occasion, and of that age of heroes in which they lived; but by the favour of heaven, which fought for the English, there occurred no such opportunities of signalizing their valour, as presented themselves to the Hawkes and Forrests of the present age. See some curious particulars, relative to their engaging the armada, in the "Harleian Miscellany," vol. i. p. 123, &c.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; *from an original in the possession of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. Knight of the shire for Somerset. R. White sc. h. sh. In the first edit. of Harris's "Voyages," vol. I. p.* 19.

I take this print to be the most authentic portrait of Sir Francis Drake extant. The original picture descended to Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, from his ancestor, Sir George Sydenham, whose only daughter married Sir Francis Drake *.

DRAECK,

* See an account of the family in Collier's "Dictionary."

Pub.d June 1.1802 by J. Harding 98 Pall Mall

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

DRAECK (DRAKE), *Æt.* 43; *an ancient print; his right hand resting on a helmet; a terrestrial globe suspended under an arch; sh. The plate has been retouched by Vertue.*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE *leaning on a globe; Robert Boissard sc. One of the set of Admirals; this is copied by Vaughan.*

FRANCISCUS DRACUS, &c. *two hemispheres before him; Judocus Hondius Flander f. Londini;* 8*vo.*

DRAECK, &c. *Thomas de Leu sc.* 4*to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *W. Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *Vaughan sc. in armour;* 4*to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE; *De Larmessin sc.* 4*to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE, &c. *H. Goltzius f.* 8*vo.*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *J. Houbraken sc. h. sh. Illust. Head.*

Sir Francis Drake, before he had the royal sanction for his depredations, was a famous free-booter against the Spaniards. The queen made no scruple of employing so bold and enterprising a man against a people who were themselves the greatest free-booters and plunderers amongst mankind. He was the first Englishman that encompassed the globe. Magellan, whose ships passed the South Seas some time before, died in his passage. In 1587, he burnt one hundred vessels at Cadiz, and suspended the threatened invasion for a year; and, about the same time, took a rich East India carrack near the Terceras, by which the English gained so great insight into trade in that part of the world, that it occasioned the establishment of the East India Company. In 1588 he was appointed vice-admiral under lord Effingham, and acquitted himself in that import-

ant command with his usual valour and conduct. *Ob.* 28 Jan. 1595-6.

GUALTHERUS RALEIGH, eques auratus; *in armour; 4to.*

Sir Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584 he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which engaged the Armada. He was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar. He was constituted vice-admiral, 1600. See the next reign, Class IX.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS, *eight English verses signed A. H. one of the set of Admirals by Boissard. h. sh.*

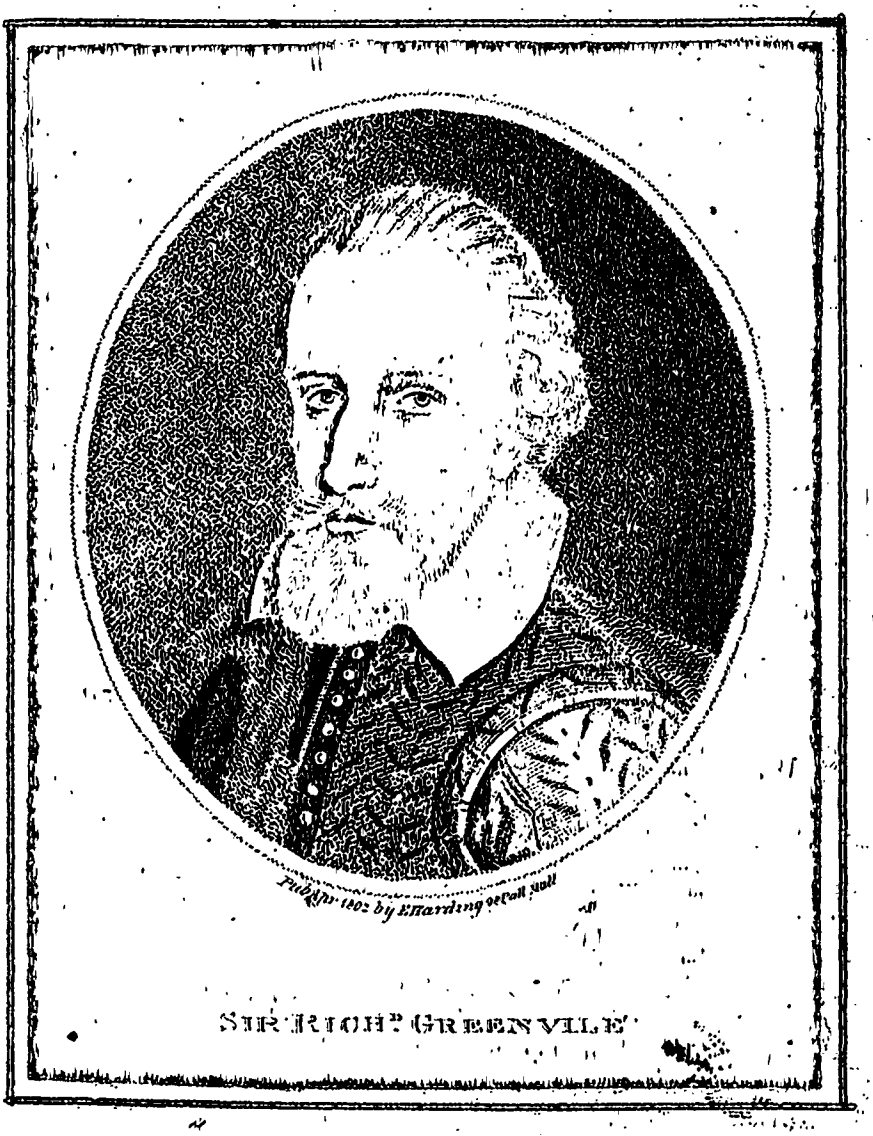
JOANNES HAWKINS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir John Hawkins, who was one of the most renowned seamen, and bravest officers in Europe,
1588. was rear-admiral of the fleet sent out against the armada; in destroying which he had a principal share. He signalized himself in several expeditions to the West Indies, and died in that against the isthmus of Darien; as did also Sir Francis Drake. He was buried in the element where he acquired his fame, 1595.

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER*, Knight; *in armour; sea; army on the shore; 4to.*

MAR-

* He spelt his name Frobiser.



SIR RICH.D GREENVILE

MARTINUS FROBISHERUS, E. Auratus. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER; *six English verses; one of the set just mentioned, h. sh.*

There is, or was, an ancient portrait of him in the stair-case leading to the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Sir Martin Frobiser was an officer of distinction on board the fleet which engaged the armada, and had a great share in the danger and honour on that glorious occasion. In 1592, he went a privateering voyage with Sir Walter Raleigh, and took a Spanish carrack valued at 200,000l. He first attempted to discover a north-west passage to China, and with that view made several voyages; in one of which he brought away a man, woman, and child, from the Straits which bear his name. He died in 1594 of a wound, which he received in attempting to take a fort near Brest.

RICHARDUS GRENVILLUS, Mil. Aur. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Sir Richard Greenvile was vice-admiral under lord Thomas Howard, son to the duke of Norfolk, who was sent with a squadron of seven ships to America, to intercept the Spanish galleons laden with treasure from the West Indies. Sir Richard, who happened to be separated from the rest of the squadron, unfortunately fell in with the enemies fleet of fifty-two sail, which he engaged and repulsed fifteen times. He continued fighting till he was covered with blood and wounds, and nothing remained of his ship but a battered hulk. He died on board the Spanish fleet three days after, expressing the

highest satisfaction in the article of death, at his having acted as a true soldier ought to have done*. *Ob.* 1591. He was grandfather of the famous Sir Bevil Greenvile.

CHRISTOPHER CARLISLE, an excellent naval officer. See the first division of this Class.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

SIR NATHANIEL BACON, Knight of the Bath. See Class X.

HUMPHREDUS GILBERTUS, Miles Auratus. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, Knt. *copied from the above; 4to.*

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, *holding an armillary sphere; Virginia at a distance.*

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, brother-in-law, by the mother, to Sir Walter Raleigh, possessed, in a high degree, the various talents for which that great man was distinguished. He gained a considerable reputation in Ireland, in his military capacity, and was one of those gallant adventurers who improved our navigation, and opened the way to trade and commerce. He took possession of Newfoundland in the name of queen Elizabeth; but was unsuccessful in his attempt to settle a colony on the continent of America.

* This was that enthuſiaſm, or rather madneſs of courage, which ſome will have to be the higheſt perfection in a ſea-officer. It was a maxim of admiral Howard, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. that a degree of frenzy was neceſſary to qualify a man for that ſtation.

America. He, as well as Sir Walter Raleigh, pursued his studies at sea and land, and was seen in the dreadful tempest which swallowed up his ship, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, with a book in his hand; and was often heard to say, "Courage, my lads! we are as near heaven at sea as at land." He always wore on his breast a golden anchor suspended to a pearl, which was given him by the queen. There was a portrait of him in the possession of his descendants in Devonshire, with this honourable badge. He wrote a discourse to prove that there is a north-west passage to the Indies, *Ob.* 1583.

THOMAS CANDYSSH, Nobilis Anglus, Ætatis suæ 28.—*Hæc illa est, candide inspector, illustrissimi Thomæ Canndyssh, nobilis Angli, ad vivum imago; qui ex Anglia* 21 *Julii*, 1586, *novem conscendens, totum terræ ambitum circumnavigavit, rediitque in patriæ portum Plimouth*, 15 *Septem.* 1588. *Jodocus Hondius sc. Londini.* 8*vo.*

THOMAS CANDISH (or CAVENDISH.) *In the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

THOMAS CAVENDISH, Esq. *six English verses; belonging to the set of admirals, &c. by Boissard, h. sh.*

THOMAS CANDYSH, &c. *two hemispheres before him, six Latin verses;* 8*vo. neat: probably by one of the family of Pass. There is another neat print of him in* 4*to. with two hemispheres and six English verses.*

THOMAS CANDISH; *Larmessin sc. Copied from the "Heroologia."*

Thomas Cavendish was a gentleman adventurer, who, soon after the commencement of hostilities between England and Spain, undertook to annoy the Spaniards in the West Indies;

and carried fire and sword into their remotest territories. He burnt and destroyed nineteen of their ships, and took the admiral of the South Seas, valued at 48,800l. In this expedition he encompassed the globe, and returned in great triumph to England. His soldiers and sailors were clothed
1591. in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold. In his second expedition, he suffered almost all the miseries that could attend a disastrous voyage *. His men mutinied, and he was thought to have died of a broken heart in America, 1592 †.

THOMAS GRESHAMUS: *De pictura archetypa penès Mercerorum Societatem; Vertue sc. h. sh.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *Delarem sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *with a view of the Royal Exchange; Overton exc. whole length; h. sh.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *copied from the next above, Sold by Walton; 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a small oval.*

THOMAS GRESHAM, Miles, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a whole length; a bale of goods, ship under sail, &c. 4to.*

Sir Thomas Gresham was agent in the Low Countries for Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the crown, and extending

* In the ſtreights of Magellan his men periſhed in great numbers from cold and famine. Knivet's feet turned quite black with the cold, and his toes came off with his ſtockings. Another blowing his noſe with his fingers, threw it into the fire.

† Dr Ducarel has a curious drawing by Vertue, from an original painting of Captain Thomas Eldred, who ſailed round the globe in the ſixteenth century.

ing our foreign trade, but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribbands, &c. He was, in a word, the founder of commerce, and of the Royal Exchange *. *Ob.* 21 Nov. 1579.

A set of the Lord Mayors of London, from the first year of queen Elizabeth to 1601, *when the prints, which are cut in wood, were published: Some of them serve for several mayors* †. *Under the portraits are mentioned their charitable gifts, and places of burial, with a few other particulars. Among them are seven clothworkers, six drapers, one fishmonger, two goldsmiths, six grocers, five haberdashers* ‡, *four ironmongers, five mercers, two salters, two skinners, two merchant taylors, and one vintner.*

The personal history of these city magistrates is almost as uniform as their dress; and the simplicity and plainness of their manners were as different from those of some who have since filled the chair, as the delicate engraving and the bold and flaring mezzotinto are from the rude effigy cut in wood. It would be amusing to trace the progress of a lord mayor from the loom or the fishmonger's stall, to the chair of the magistrate; to be informed with what difficulty he got the first hundred pounds, with how much less he made it a thousand, and with what ease he rounded his plumb. Such are in the eye of reason respectable characters; and the more so, as they rose with credit from humbler stations.

WOL-

* Finiſhed, 1569.

† This circumſtance brings in queſtion the authenticity of the ſet. Poſſibly the repetition of the prints was only when originals could not be procured.

‡ Among theſe is Sir George Barne, who was lord mayor in 1586. He was the firſt merchant-adventurer to Barbary, Ruſſia, and Genoa.

WOLSTANUS DIXI (Dixie) Miles, Major Civitatis Londini, 1585; *H. Holland, exc.* 8*vo.*

Sir Wolstan Dixie, who was a friend to his country and to mankind, deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities; for a detail of which the reader is referred to "Stow's Survey of London." The present Sir Wolstan Dixie has more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in his family, than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to king Egbert: See the "English Baronets," ii. p. 89.

The set of the lord mayors and the head of Sir Wolstan Dixie, are extremely rare; the former is in the possession of Joseph Gulston, of Ealing Grove, in Middlesex, Esq. and the latter is the property of Richard Bull, Esq. member of parliament for Newport, in Cornwall *.

SIR HENRY TIRELL, of Springfield, Essex; *Æt.* 70, 1582. *From the original in the possession of Mr Cosway. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston. del et f. in aqua forti,* 8*vo.*

Sir Henry Tirell descended in a direct line from Sir Walter, who accidentally shot William Rufus, in the New Forest in Hampshire. This family which long flourished at Springfield, is said to have enjoyed the honour of knighthood in every descent, for six hundred years. John Tirell,

* It would be ingratitude not to acknowledge the favours which I have received from Sir William Musgrave and both these gentlemen, not only in the free access which I have had to their very copious and valuable collections of English portraits; but for their readiness to communicate any notices relative to this work, and their generous encouragement in the course of it.

J. BRVEN

Published June 1. 1798 by Richardson N° 31 Strand

Tirell, esq. of that place, was created a baronet 22 October 1666. I know of nothing particularly memorable concerning Sir Henry, who "married Thomasine daughter of William Gunston, "of London, Esq. by whom he had several children *."

ADRIAN STOKES. See Frances dutchess of Suffolk, Class XI.

J. BRUEN, *a small head in Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

John Bruen, of Stapleford, in Cheshire, was a man of considerable fortune who received his education at Alban Hall, in the university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. Though he was of puritan principles, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all persuasions. He was conscientiously punctual in all the private and public duties of religion, and divinity was his study and delight. He was a frequenter of the public sermons of these times, called prophecyings; and it was his constant practice to commit the substance of what he had heard to writing †. *Ob.* 1625, *Æt.* 65.

WIL-

* "Engliſh Baronets," ii. p. 454.

† See more of him in the ſecond part of the book above mentioned. The author informs us, that Mr Bruen had a ſervant, named Robert Paſfield, who was "mighty in the Scriptures," though he could neither write nor read. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and ſermons as Judidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. "For the help of his memory, he invented "and framed a girdle of leather, long and large, which went twice about him. "This he divided into ſeveral parts, allotting every book in the bible, in their "order, to ſome of theſe diviſions; then for the chapters, he affixed points or "thongs of leather to the ſeveral diviſions, and made knots by fives or tens "thereupon, to diſtinguiſh the chapters of that book; and by other points he "divided

Promoted 23 Oct. 1597. WILLIAM CAMDEN, Clarencieux king at arms. See Class IX. in this and the next reign.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING, &c.

ELISABETHA, &c. Regina; *R. Houston f. mezz. Copied from the "Heroologia," for Rolt's "Lives."*

Queen Elizabeth, who understood six languages, makes a considerable figure among the learned ladies *. Her translation of the "Meditations of the Queen of Navarre," was printed at London in 1548; her translation of "Xenophon's Dialogue between Hiero and Simonides," was first printed in 1743, in No. II. of the "Miscellaneous Correspondence." Several of her letters are in the "Sylloge Epistolarum." See the "Catalogue of Royal and noble authors."

PHYSICIANS.

DR CAIUS. See the preceding reign.

WILLIAM BULLEYN, physician; *a wooden print; profile; long beard. From his "Government of Health," 1548; 8vo.*

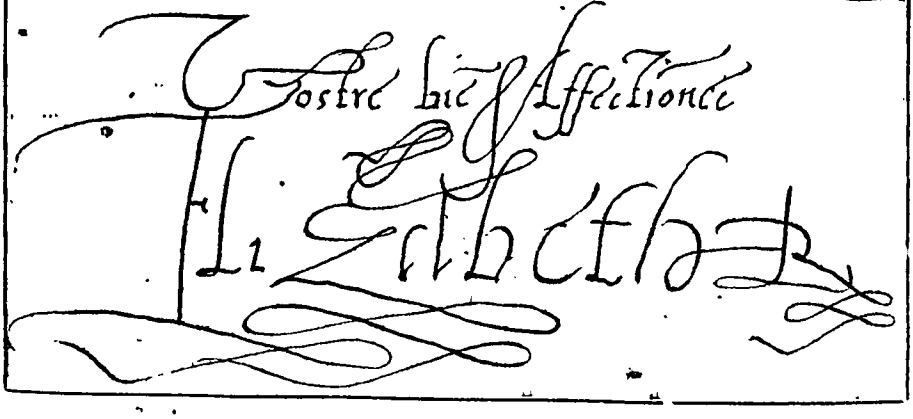
There

"divided the chapters into their particular contents or verses, as occasion required. This he used instead of pen and ink, in hearing sermons, and made "so good use of it, that coming home, he was able by it to repeat the sermon, "quote the texts of scripture, &c. to his own great comfort, and to the benefit of others; which girdle Master Bruen kept after his death, hung it up in "his study, and would merrily call it The girdle of Verity."

* See Roger Ascham's Works, p. 242, 272.

Queen Elizabeth.

The Original by Isaac Oliver, *late in the Collection of D. Mead.*



There is a whole length of him cut in wood, with four English verses. It belongs to his works in folio.

WILHELMUS BULLEN, M. D. &c. *F. Wil. Stukeley, 1722; floruit 1570; small.*

William Bulleyn was a physician of great learning and experience, and a very eminent botanist. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, chiefly with a view of improving himself in the knowledge of plants; and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also well skilled in their virtues *. He read the Greek, Roman, and Arabian authors, in his own faculty, and wrote several medical treatises himself. The collection of his works is intitled, "Bulleyn's Bulwarke of Defence against all Sick-"nes, Sorenes, and Woundes, that doe daily as-"saulte Mankind; which Bulwarke is kept with "Hillarius the Gardener, Health the Physician, "with their Chyrurgian to help the wounded "Soldiors," &c. 1562; fol. In this collection is his Book of Simples †, his "Dialogue betwixt "Soreness and Surgery," &c. He was an ancestor to the late Dr Stukeley. *Ob.* 7 Jan. 1576.

RICHARD HAYDOCKE, M. D. *Frontispiece to his translation of Lomazzo, or Lomatius's "Art of "Painting," 1598; a pot folio.*

There is a copy of this head by John Thane.

Richard

* The knowledge of plants is usually limited to their names and classes, without attending to their virtues. But the greatest lovers of the delightful study of botany must own, that a common farmer, who knows what simples will make a good drench for a cow, is possessed of more valuable knowledge than a mere verbal botanist, who can remember all the names in a vegetable system.

† The oldest herbal in the English language, is that by Dr Turner, in the black letter, 1551; folio.

Richard Haydocke was educated at New College in Oxford, and practised physic at Salisbury, and afterwards in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo's "Art of Painting," which was first printed at Milan, in the Italian language, 1583. Mr Hogarth fancied he saw the fundamental principle of his "Analysis of Beauty" in this translation *, couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna his scholar: "That he should always make a figure "pyramidal, serpent-like," and multiplied by "one, two, and three †." Sir Richard Baker tells us, that "one Richard Haydocke of New Col-"lege in Oxon, pretended to preach in his sleep, "and was by king James discovered to be a moun-"tebank ‡." He died in the reign of Charles I. See the Class of Artists.

WILLIAM CUNYNGHAM, of Norwich, doctor in physic, Æt. 28; *well cut in wood, with Dioscorides's Book of Plants open before him. It is prefixed to his "Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the "pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, "Hydrographie, or Navigation."*

In the dedication, he mentions other works of his own composition, in astronomy and chronology; and a Commentary upon Hippocrates *de Aere, Aquis, & Regionibus.* He was also author of a treatise of the French Disease. He executed several of the cuts in the "Cosmographical Glass" himself. The map of Norwich, belonging to this book,

* See the "Analyſis."
† Haydocke's Tranſlat. &c. p. 17.
‡ Chron. p. 591.

MARK RIDLEY.

Missus ab Elisa Ruthenis quinque per annos
Anglis ni desis te Vocat illa domum
Tute mathematicis clarus magnetica calles
Pœonias laudes doctus. Vbique capis.

Pub by Wm Richardson Castle Street Leicester-Fields

book, which was printed in the black letter, folio, 1559, is curious and fine.

MARCUS RIDLEUS, Cantabrigiensis, imperatoris Mussiæ archiatrus, *Æt.* 34, 1594.

"Missus ab Elisa Ruthenis quinque per annos,
"Anglus ni desis, te vocat illa domum.
"Tute mathematicis clarus magnetica calles,
"Pæonias laudes doctus ubique capis."

A quarto print.

Mark Ridley was physician to the company of English merchants residing in Russia, and afterwards to the Russian emperor. After his return to England, he was chosen one of the eight principals or elects of the College of Physicians. He was author of a "Treatise of Magnetical Bodies," in which he intimates, that longitudes might be rectified by the nautic needle *. About the year 1617, he published animadversions upon Barlow's "Magnetical advertisement." See "Athen. Oxon." I. coll. 495.

THOMAS GALUS, Chirurgus, Æt. 56, 1563; *oval, cut in wood, 8vo. size.*

Thomas Gale is said by Bishop Tanner †, to have been the most celebrated surgeon of his time; and to have been educated under Richard Ferris, principal surgeon to queen Elizabeth. Yet the same author informs us, that he was in the army of Henry VIII. at Muttrel (Montreuil) in 1544; and with King Philip at St Quintin in 1557. This seems to clash with chronology; but is, however, far from being

* Vide, cap. 43. † See his "Bibliotheca."

being impossible, as Ferris might have flourished in the time of Henry and the three subsequent reigns, without being so old as some eminent surgeons now living. He was author of an "Enchiridion of Chirurgerie," of "An Institution of a Chirurgean," and also published a collection of his own pieces in folio, 1563; to all which his head hath been prefixed. The most curious of his works is an Herbal, consisting of such plants as are used in surgery, with figures. He practised in London, and died in the year 1586.

J. H. (JOHN HALL, surgeon) *Æt.* 35, 1564, 8*vo.* *He holds a plant in his hand; under the head are several Latin verses. It is before his translation of the* "Chirurgia Parva," *of Lanfranke.*

John Hall, a surgeon of Maidstone in Kent, wrote and translated several chirurgical treatises, of which bishop Tanner has given us a detail. He was also author of a book of hymns with musical notes.

PETER LEVENS, *holding a urinal, I. C. sc. Before* "*The Path-way to Health*," 1664, 12*mo.*

Peter Levens, who studied and practised both physic and surgery, is styled "Master of arts of Oxon," in the title to his book, called, "The Path-way to health, wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was first published in 1587. Mr Wood informs us that the author, or rather collector of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate in physic, was some time fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford. Mr Boyle's "Medicinal Experiments,

"or

" or a Collection of choice and safe Remedies," for the use of families and country people, is the most noted book of this kind. John Westley hath published a collection of receipts, called " Primi- " tive Physic," among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox's remedy for weak eyes. This book, by the help of the title, hath had a good run *, particularly among the Methodists, whose faith co-operating with nature, frequently made them whole, when Mr Westley had the credit of the cure.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, *a small wood print, whole length, standing in his laboratory. From his second " Book of Distillations, containing sundrie excellent Remedies of distilled Waters,"* 1599, *4to.*

These remedies are now neglected, as Galenical have generally given place to chymical medicines.

ENGLISH POETS.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue sc.*

" Anglica te vivo vixit plausitque poesis,
" Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori."
CAMDEN.

One of the set of poets; large h. sh.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*
There is a painting of him at Castle Duplin, the residence of the earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland.

Edmund Spenser, the celebrated author of the " Fairy Queen," was father of the English heroic poem, and of true pastoral poetry in

* The thirteenth edition, now before me, was printed in 1768.

England. He stands distinguished from almost all other poets, in that faculty by which a poet is distinguished from other writers, namely, invention; and excelled all his contemporaries in harmonious versification. The stanza of Spenser, and the old words which constantly occur in his works, contribute to give this great poet an heir of peculiarity: hence it is that almost all the imitations of him resemble the original*. It is to be regretted that such vigour of imagination and harmony of numbers should have been lavished upon an endless and uninteresting allegory, abounding with all the whimsies of knight-errantry. It ought at the same time to be remembered, that it was much more interesting in the days of Elizabeth, than it is in the present age. According to Lord Lyttelton, he has, in his poem, represented that great queen "as the patroness of the most sublime "chivalry, and as sending forth the moral vir-"tues, illustrated under the characters of dif-"ferent knights, &c. In this light, the "Fairy "Queen" is as much a state poem as the "Æneis of Virgil †." Parnassus proved a very barren soil to him. The queen was far from having a just sense of his merit; and lord Burleigh, who prevented her giving him a hundred pounds, seems to have thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less by writing, than a journeyman

* Peculiarity of any kind is ſtriking; and in proportion as it is ſo, is generally more imitable, either in poetry or painting. It is eaſier to imitate the ſtyle of a mannerift, than the ſimplicity of Raphael or Pouſſin.

† Notes to the ſecond book of the Life of Henry II. p. 53.

Mr. Edmd Spencer

SHAKESPEARE
MATTHEW

man mechanic employed in printing his works. He died in want of bread, 1599.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *ad orig. tab. penes D. Harley; Vertue sc.* 1721; *4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1719. *Done from the original, now in the possession of Robert Keck of the Inner Temple, Esq.* * *large h. sh.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. *In the possession of John Nicoll of Southgate, Esq. Houbraken sc.* 1747; *Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Zoust. p. From a capital picture in the collection of T. Wright, painter in Covent Garden. J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

This was painted in the reign of Charles II.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *W. Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his poems,* 1640; *12mo.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Arlaud del. Duchange sc. 4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *J. Payne sc. He is represented with a laurel branch in his left hand.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *L. du Guernier sc.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *small; with several other heads, before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic "Poets,"* 1719; *8vo.*

* It has been said that there never was an original portrait of Shakespeare; "but that Sir Thomas Clarges, after his death, caused a portrait to be drawn for him, from a person who nearly resembled him. Mr Walpole informs me, that the only original picture of Shakespeare is that which belonged to Mr Keck, from whom it passed to Mr Nicoll, whose only daughter married the marquis of Caernarvon. This agrees with what is said in the "Critical Review," for December, 1770, in relation to the same portrait, which is there also said to have been "painted by either Richard Burbage, or John Taylor the "Player, the latter of whom left it by will to Sir William Davenant. After "his death, Betterton, the actor, bought it; and when he died, Mr Keck "of the Temple gave forty guineas for it to Mrs Barry the Actress." Mr Walpole adds, that Marshall's print is genuine too, and probably drawn from the life.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *with the heads of Johnson, &c. h. sh. mezz.*

Though Shakespeare be a writer of a mixed character, he will ever be ranked in the first class of our English poets. His beauties are his own, and, in the strictest sense, original. The faults found in him are chiefly those of the age in which he lived, his transcribers, and his editors. He not only excelled in copying nature, but his imagination carried him beyond it. He had all the creative powers of fancy to form new characters *; and was more an original genius than any other writer. He, like other great poets, has had the felicity of having his faults admired, for the sake of his beauties. See the next reign.

JOHN DONNE, *Æt.* 18; *Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his Poems*, 1635; 12*mo.*

John Donne, styled by Mr Dryden "the "greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of "our nation," wrote on various subjects; but his greatest excellency was satire. He had a prodigious richness of fancy; but his thoughts were much debased by his versification. Drummond, the famous Scottish poet, affirmed to Ben Johnson, that he wrote his best pieces before he was twenty-five years of age:

"'Twas then plain Donne in honest vengeance
"rose,
"His wit harmonious, but his rhyme was
"prose."

Dr Brown's Essay on Satire.

See the next reign, Class IV. and IX.

THO-

* His Caliban, Fairies, &c.

Sr Iohn Harrington

Translator of Ariosto &c.

Pub May 1796 by Richardson York House N 31 Strand

THOMAS SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst, afterwards lord-treasurer, and earl of Dorset. See the next reign.

MICHAEL DRAYTON. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL, poet-laureat. See the next reign.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEYUS: *Van Hove sc.*

This accomplished gentleman seems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety, than the greatness of his genius. He that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court; and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to prose or verse, to original composition, or translation. His "Arcadia" was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to be read longer than such compositions usually are, and has passed through fourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the Arcadia incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly's "Euphues," which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died * the 16th of Oct. 1586.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON; *with a watch lying on a table; a small oval, engraved by Wm. Rogers: In the title to his translation of "Orlando Furioso,"* 1591; *fol.*

 There

* "Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
"Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd. POPE.

There is a better print of him by Thomas Cockson, before the first edition of his "Translation of Ariösto."

There are two original pictures of him in the possession of Dr Harrington of Bath, who is lineally descended from him.

Sir John Harington had, in his time, a very considerable reputation as a poet and translator, and was also noted for his ready wit. He was author of four books of epigrams, which were printed after his decease. His "Translation of Ariosto" was published in his life-time, with cuts *. His genius was thought to be better suited to epigram, than heroic poetry. He was godson to queen Elizabeth.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE; *in armour; ruff; large beard; on his right-hand, a musket and bandoleers; on his left, books, &c. underneath, "Tam Marti, quam Mercurio."*

George Gascoigne, a gentleman of a good education, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries; and after his return to England, distinguished himself by his writings in prose and verse. He published several books of poems with fantastic titles, namely, "Flowers," "Herbs," "Weeds," &c. Among which are several dramatic pieces. He was esteemed the best love-poet of his age. There is a pamphlet in the black letter, intitled, "A "Remembrance of the well-employed Life and "godly End of George Gascoigne, Esq. who de- "ceased at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, October "7, 1577," by George Whetstone, Gent. This contradicts the date of his death, which I took from the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See "Reliques

* See the preface to this work.

Tam Marti quam Mercurio.

George Gascoigne.

Tres Italos Galli senos vincere, sed unum
Vincere Scotigenam non potuere virum.

Edinburgi apud Ioan. Paton

" liques of ancient Englishpoetry," ii. p. 136, 2d edit. The print of him is prefixed to his " Steele " Glass, a satire." Lond. 1576; 4to. before which are commendatory verses by Walter Rawley and others. *Ob.* 1578.

SCOTCH POETS.

GEORGE BUCHANAN; *F. Pourbus p. J. Houbraken sc.* 1741. *In the Collection of Dr Mead; Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *Æt.* 76; *Esme de Boulonois f. 4to.*

Another by the same hand, Æt. 77, *h. sh.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *J. C. H. f. A copy from the above. In Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. V. S. F. in a cypher;* 12*mo.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

There is a mean print of him by Clarke, small 8*vo. or* 12*mo.*

George Buchanan, a very celebrated Scottish poet and historian, who, in both those characters, has happily emulated the simplicity and beauty of the ancients, was preceptor to James VI. The most applauded of his poetical works is his translation of the Psalms, particularly of the CIV *. His History of Scotland, in which

* This Pſalm has been tranſlated into Latin by nine Scottiſh poets. Eight of theſe tranſlations were printed at Edinburgh, 1699, 12mo, together with the " Poetic Duel" of Dr George Egliſem with Buchanan. The former accuſed that great poet of bad Latin, and bad poetry, in his verſion of this Pſalm, and made no ſcruple of preferring his own tranſlation of it to Buchanan's. The " Conſilium Collegii Medici Pariſienſis de Mania G. Egliſemii, quam prodidit Scripto," is well worth the reader's peruſal for its pleaſantry: it is prefixed to the " Poetic Duel." The ninth Latin tranſlation of the CIV. Pſalm, was by the famous Dr Pitcairne. It was publiſhed in the name of Walter Danniſton. There is an admired verſion of this pſalm in Engliſh by Blacklock, a poet of the ſame nation, who was born blind. See his poems publiſhed by Mr Spence.

he has treated the character of Mary, the mother of his royal pupil, with great freedom, has been read in the schools in that kingdom as a Latin classic *. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1582. *Æt.* 76.

JACOBUS CRITONIUS, *Salminicio sc. octavo size: In the "Museum Historicum" of Imperialis. Poorly executed, but most probably authentic. A print of him is now † engraving for the second part of Mr Pennant's "Tour in Scotland." The drawing was taken from a picture in the possession of Lord Eliock, a Lord of the Session at Edinburgh. This is a copy, by a grandson of Sir John Medina, from the original, in the possession of Mr Graham of Airth.*

There is a genuine picture of him in the possession of Mr Alexander Morrison, of Bagnie, in the county of Bamff, in Scotland. It is supposed that this portrait was sent from Italy, by himself, to Viscount Fendraught, the chief of the family of Crichton ‡.

This amazing genius seems to have surprised and astonished mankind, like a new northern star. He, together with an athletic strength and singular elegance of form, possessed the various powers of the human mind in their full force, and almost every acquired talent that could recommend the man, or adorn the gentleman. One would imagine that he was master of the art for which Raymond Lully is said to have been distinguished; that of talking readily upon subjects which he did not understand: but he disputed with adepts and learned doctors, and foiled literary champions at their own weapons.

* The "History of Scotland," by Dr Robertson, has added to the number of our English classics.

† April, 1773.

‡ See Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 125.

Pub. Aug. 1798 by J. Herbert Great Russell Street Bloomsbury

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON

From a Painting at Frendraucht

weapons. If all that is said of him by authors of character be true, he is much better intitled to the appellation of Phœnix than John Picus Mirandula; but the elevation and extension of the genius of this wonderful man appears to have been "more a flight than a growth." If he had lived longer, and written more *, it is probable that his works would not, like those of his countryman Buchanan, have continued unimpaired by time. Crichton shot up like the mountain pine; Buchanan rose slowly like the oak †. The one is rather an object of temporary admiration; the other retains its strength and beauty, after it had stood the shock of ages. It is probable, that the great qualities of Crichton served to precipitate his fate. Vicencio de Gonzaga, prince of Mantua, his pupil, prompted by jealousy or envy, basely attacked, and brutally murdered him in the street, in the time of Carnival, in the year 1583, and the ‡ twenty-second year of his age. If the reader should, in a collective view, consider what is said of him by Imperialis in his "Museum;" by M'Kenzie, in his "History of Scotch Writers;" by Bishop Tanner, in his "Bibliotheca;" and by Dr Hawkesworth, in "The Adventurer," he will find full enough to exercise his faith, though mankind be naturally fond of the marvellous, and ever willing to stretch their faculties to the utmost to reconcile it with truth.

ALEX-

* Dr Samuel Johnson informed me, that two copies of verses, one, at least, of which is in the "*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*," are the only known pieces of Crichton. Bishop Tanner is perhaps mistaken in attributing several books to him, which belong to another writer of the same name.

† "Crevit *occulto velut arbor ævo.*"

‡ Sir Thomas Urquhart, in a very scarce book, intituled, "The discovery of a most Exquisite jewel," &c. Lond. 1652, in which he gives a long and very wonderful account of Crichton, says he was killed in the thirty-second year of his age.

ALEXANDER BODIUS, *Bonit. Christi liber, Æt.* 33, *an.* 1596.

Hic ego qui tacitus video meliora proboque,
Non odiosa sequor.

T. de Leu f. It is Tab. 10. *of Sir Robert Sibbald's* "Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ," *whence the following article is extracted. The inscription on the print alludes to his being set at liberty at Thoulouse, after a tedious confinement which was occasioned by a popular insurrection in that city.*

Mark Alexander Boyd *, who was comparable, if not equal to the admirable Crichton †, was born in Galloway, on the thirteenth day of January 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so high and untractable a spirit, that they despaired of ever making him a scholar. Having quarrelled with his masters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth he followed the court, and did his utmost to push his interest there; but the fervour of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to serve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly after roused by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and

* He was ſon of Robert Boyd, who was eldeſt ſon of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, was a younger ſon of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was deſcended from the ſame family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his life from a manuſcript in his poſſeſſion, and inſerted it in his "*Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ.*" Lib. III. part ii. p. 2, 3, 4.

† "*Vita Bodii.*"

and applied himself to letters with unremitted ardour, till he became one of the most consummate scholars of the age. His parts were superior to his learning, as is abundantly testified by his writings in print and manuscript. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue: he could readily dictate to three scribes in as many different languages and subjects: he had an easy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be superior to those of any other Latin poet *. He wrote a great number of other poems in the same language, and translated Cæsar's commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus: this translation was never printed. His other manuscripts on philological, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by the author of his life, who tells us that he was the best Scottish Poet of his age; and that, as a writer in his native language, he was upon a level with Ronsard and Petrarch. He was tall, compact, and well proportioned in his person; his countenance was beautiful, sprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accomplished soldier among men of the sword, and as eminently the scholar among those of the gown. He spent the greatest part of his unsettled life in France, but died at Pinkhill, his father's seat, in April, 1601, about the thirty-eight, or thirty-ninth year of his age.

That

* Olaus Borrichius, a very eminent and judicious critic, at p. 150. of his "*Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis*," speaking of Boyd, says, "*In Marco Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redivivum spectamus Nasonem; ea est in ejusdem Epistolis Heroidum, lux, candor, dexteritas.*" He speaks as highly of his hymns in heroic verse.

———That sun,
Which not alone the southern wit sublimes,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes,

seems to have shed as great influence on Scotland in the sixteenth century as it hath in the present age. I have proceeded to an unusual length in this article of Boyd, as he is mention by none of our English writers.

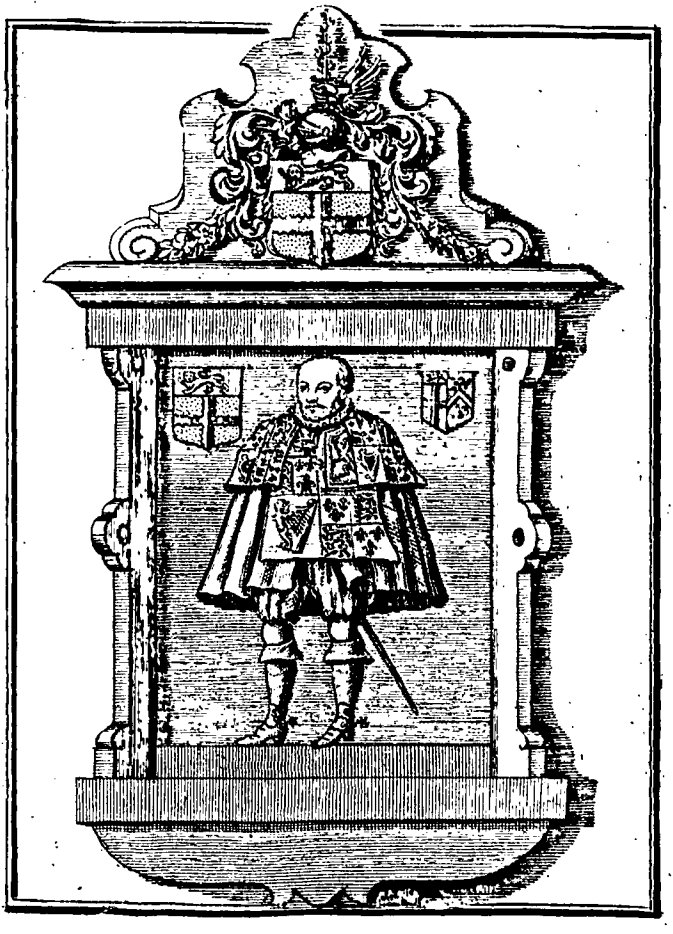
MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, author of the "Britannia," published in this reign. See the next.

RALPH (or RAFE) BROOK, Esq. York-herald, *died* 15 *Oct.* 1625, *aged* 73; *ruff*; *herald's coat*; 4*to*.

Rafe Brook, who naturally follows Camden as his antagonist, discovered many errors in relation to pedigrees, in the "Britannia," which he offered to communicate to the author; but his offer was waved, and he was superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of that celebrated work, and published a discovery of the errors which he found in the fourth edition of it. This book, in which Mr Camden is treated with very little ceremony, or even common decency, was of great use to him in the fifth edition, published in 1600. Brook's "Second discovery of Errors," to which his head is prefixed, was published in 4to. 1723, about a century after his decease.

WIL-



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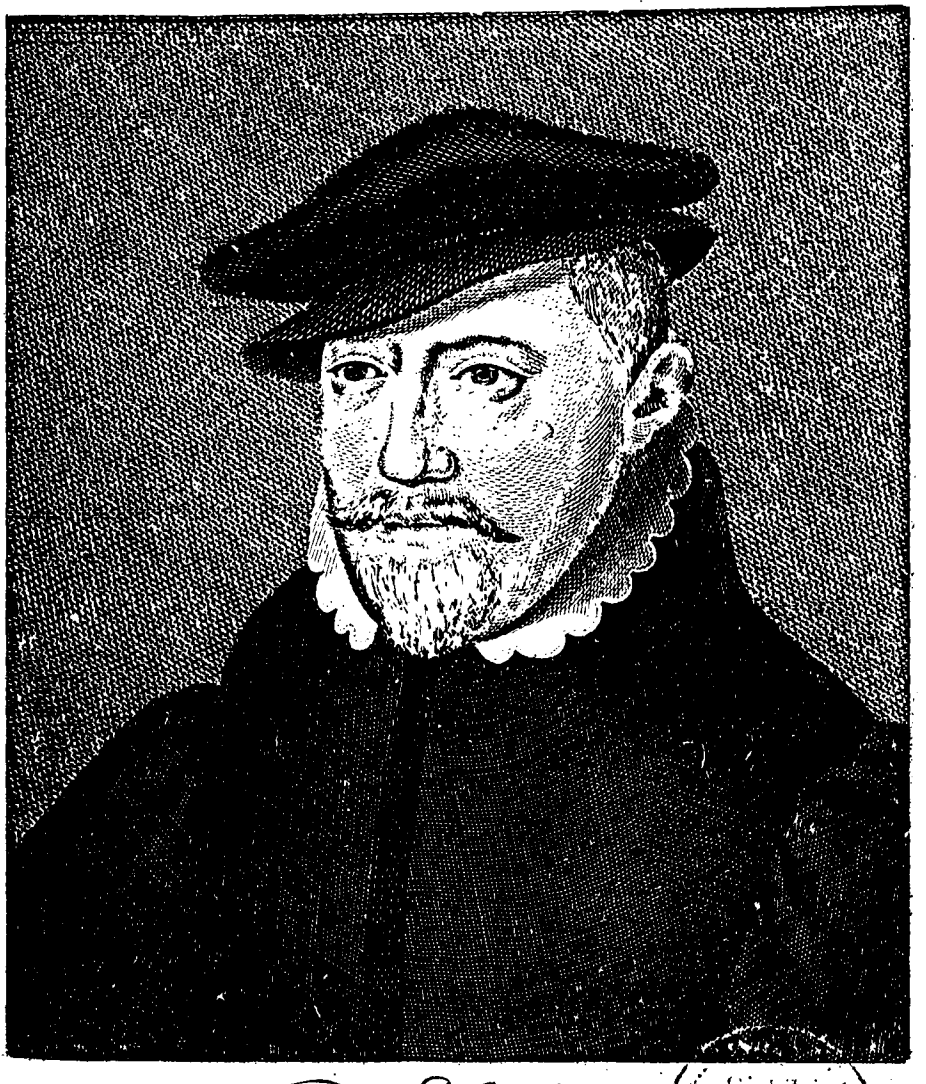


William Lambarde,
of Kent Esqr.
ob. Ætat 65, 1601.

Published April 2d 1798. by W. Richardson York House N.o 31 Strand.

WILLIAM LAMBARDE of Kent Esq. *Ob. Æt.* 65, 1601; *Vertue sc.* 1730; *h. sh.*

WILLIAM LAMBARDE, &c. *Vertue sc. Frontispiece to his "Alphabetical Description of the Chief "Places in England and Wales;" first published* 1730, *4to.*

William Lambarde, a learned and industrious antiquary, was author of the "Archaionomia, "sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus," 1568; 4to. and of the "Perambulation of Kent," 1570. He carefully collected many of the old MSS. which were in the Cotton Library, and was the founder of an alms-house at Greenwich. His "Archaio-"nomia," which is his capital performance, is a translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws, which have been translated more justly, but less elegantly, by John Brompton *. This work of Lambarde was begun by Lawrence Nowel, dean of Litchfield.

JOHN STOW, historian and antiquary; *Vertue sc. A bust, from his monument in the church of St Andrew Undershaft; large h. sh. The whole monument was engraved by Sturt, for his Survey.*

John Stow, who was bred a taylor, quitted his occupation, to pursue his beloved study of the history and antiquities of England, to which he had an invincible propensity. He was not only indefatigable in searching for ancient authors and MSS. of all kinds relating to English history, but was also at the pains of transcribing many things with his own hand. As his studies and collections engrossed his whole attention, he, in a few years, found himself in embarrassed circumstances, and was under a necessity of returning to his trade; but was enabled by the generosity of archbishop Parker to resume his studies. His principal

* Preface to Gibson's "Chronicon Sax-

works are his "Survey of London;" a book deservedly esteemed; his "Additions to Hollinshed's Chronicle," and his "Annals." The folio volume, commonly called "Stow's Chronicle," was compiled from his papers after his decease, by E. Howes. Our author Stow, had a principal hand in two improved editions of Chaucer's Works, published in this reign. *Ob.* 5 April, 1605, *Æt.* 80.

HUMPHREY LLOYD, (or LHUYD) of Denbigh, Esq. antiquary, 1561; *J. Faber f.* 1717; *h. sh. mezz.*

Humphrey Lloyd, a celebrated antiquary, was some time of Brazen Nose College in Oxford, where he seems to have studied physic for his amusement, as he never followed it as a profession. He had a taste for the arts, particularly music, and did the map of England for the "Theatrum Orbis" of Ortelius, his intimate friend, to whom he addressed his "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," 1571; 12mo. and his epistle "De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquitati suæ restituta." He also wrote "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad An. Dom. 1294;" a MSS. in the Cotton Library. He collected a great number of curious and useful books for lord Lumley his brother-in-law. These were purchased by James I. and were the foundation of the Royal Library. They are now a very valuable part of the British Museum. *Ob. circ.* 1570.

The ancient Society of Antiquaries, in the list of whom are many great and respectable names *, was erected in this reign. In the next,

* See the list in "Biograph. Britan." Artic. AGARD.

next, their assemblies were interrupted, as James looked upon this learned body as a formidable combination against his prerogative.

SIR JOHN HAYWARD, historiographer. See the reign of James I.

THOMAS BODLÆUS, &c. *M. Burghers sc. h. sh. From the original at Oxford.*

At the four corners of this print are the heads of William earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Mr Selden, who were benefactors to the Bodleian library *.

THOMAS BODLEIUS, miles; *ex marmore quod in Bibl. Bodl. posuit Cl. Th. Sackvillus, com. Dorset. Acad. Canc.—Idem; ex effigie in Xysto Bibl. Bodl. two small ovals, in one head-piece.*

Sir Thomas Bodley merited much as a man of letters; but incomparably more, in the ample provision he has made for literature, in which he stands unrivalled. In 1599, he opened his library, a mausoleum which will perpetuate his memory as long as books themselves endure. He drew up the statutes himself for the regulation of this his library, and wrote memoirs of his own life. Hearne, in his "Camdeni Elizabetha," has published "An Account of an Agreement be-"tween Q. Elizabeth and the United Provinces, "wherein she supported them, and they stood "not to their agreement; written by Sir Thomas "Bodley." *Ob.* 28 Jan. 1612.

SIR FRANCIS VERE. See Class VII.

* This is the frontispiece to the Catalogue of that Library.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT. See Class VII.

JOHN DEE, *a small square, inscribed,* "*Doctor Dee avoucheth his stone to be brought by angelical ministry.*"

EDWARD KELLY, *prophet or seer to Doctor Dee, holding a book with planatary figures in his hand: it is inscribed,* "*Trithemius.*" *These prints are companions, before Casaubon's* "*Relation concerning Dee,*" *&c.*

John Dee was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic. He was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrusians, whose dreams he listened to with eagerness, and became as great a dreamer himself as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat, but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that in possessing him, they should literally possess a treasure: he was offered large pensions by the emperors Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muscovy *. He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by many persons of rank and eminence, as being of a superior order. He pretended, that a black stone, or speculum, which he made great use of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel. Edward Kelly, the associate of his studies and travels,

* See Hearne's "Appendix to Joh. Glastonienſis Chron." p. 505.

travels *, who was esteemed an adept in chymistry, was appointed his seer, or speculator. He is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation as a Rosicrucian, was equal, at least, to that of Dr Dee; but he was so unfortunate as to lose both his ears at Lancaster. It was confidently reported that he raised a dead body in that county †. He was imprisoned for a cheat in Germany, a country which hath produced more dupes to alchymy than all the other nations in Europe.

He pretended, that he was injoined by some of his friends, the angels, to have "a community of wives ‡," and he so strictly adhered to this injunction, that he seems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miserably from the effects of a fall, in escaping from his confinement in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October, 1595; the latter in the year 1608, and the eighty-first of his age.

"The black stone into which doctor Dee used to call his spirits" was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late duke of Argyle, and is now Mr Walpole's. It appears upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal. But this is what Butler means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone.
Hud. Part II. cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

* This man was born at Worcester, and bred an apothecary.

† Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 45, 46.

‡ The same has been reported of Dee; but this is contradictory to what is said of him by Dr Thomas Smith. Vide "*Vita Jo. Dee*," p. 46.

See " A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr John Dee and some Spirits:" London, 1659, fol. It is observable, from the analogy of style, that the discourses of the true and false angels were composed by the same hand.

JOHN BLAGRAVE; *a small head, D. L. fecit. In the engraved title to* " Planispherium Catholicum quod vulgo dicitur, *the Mathematical Jewel*," *&c.* Lond. sumptibus Josephi Moxon, *4to. The editor was John Palmer, M. A. whose head is also in the title. There is another small head of the former in a ruff. His portrait is in the possession of George Blagrave, Esq. of Bullmarsh Court.*

John Blagrave, of Southcote, near Reading, in Berkshire, was the second son of John Blagrave, of Bullmarsh Court, near the village of Sunning, in that county. He was a man of a strong head, and a benevolent heart; and had the honour of being an inventive genius. This excellent mathematician did not pursue phantoms, like Dee and Kelly, but reduced his speculations to practice; his friends, his neighbours, and the public reaped the fruits of his studies. His " Mathematical Jewel," which is in a great measure an original work, is his capital performance. He cut the figures for this book with his own hand, and they are well executed *. This gentleman who possessed an independent fortune, was not only distinguished by his knowledge in mathematics; he was, and is

* In his diſcourſe to the reader, before his " Mathematical Jewel," he expreſſes himſelf thus: " Never give over at the firſt, though any thing ſeeme " hard, rather aſk a little helpe: and if you deſire to be excellent perfite in " your inſtrument, abridge my whole worke, and you ſhall finde it will " ſtand you more ſteede than twenty times reading. I have always done ſo " with any booke I liked."

is still known for his judicious charities. He died the 9th of August, 1611, and lies buried in St Laurence's church, in Reading, where a fine monument was erected to his memory. See more of him and Dr Dee, in the "Biographia Britannica."

JOHN GERARDE; *engraved by Wm Rogers, for the first edit. of his "Herbal."*

JOHN GERARDE; *engraved by Paine, for Johnson's edition of the same book.*

John Gerarde, a surgeon in London, was the greatest English botanist of his time. He was many years retained as chief gardener to lord Burleigh, who was himself a great lover of plants, and had the best collection of any nobleman in the kingdom: among these were many exotics, introduced by Gerarde. In 1597, he published his "Herbal," which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Frankfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus's "Herbal" in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, published an improved edition of Gerarde's book, which is still much esteemed *. The descriptions in this Herbal are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their readers understand the characters of the plants than to give them to understand that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

* Thomas Johnson, who, for his labours in this work, was honoured with a Dr of phyſic's degree, by the univerſity of Oxford, was lieut. col. to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, governor of Baſing-houſe, in the civil wars. He ſet fire to the Grange near that fortreſs, which conſiſted of twenty houſes, and killed and burnt about three hundred of Sir William Waller's men, wounded five hundred more, and took arms, ammunition, and proviſion from the enemy. He died in Sept. 1644, of a wound which he received in a ſally from the garriſon.

ROGER ASCHAM; *a small whole length; reading a letter to queen Elizabeth. In the engraved title to Mr Elstob's edition of his "Epistles," M. Burghers sc. Probably no portrait.*

Roger Ascham, who was born at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, and educated at St John's College, in Cambridge, was one of the brightest geniuses and politest scholars of his age. He was public orator of the university of Cambridge, and Latin secretary to Edward VI. queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, the last of whom he taught to write a fine hand, and instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, of which he was a consummate master. His letters are valuable both for style and matter, and are almost the only classical work of that kind written by an Englishman *. The most perfect collection of them, which may be still enlarged, was that published by Mr Elstob; but he had omitted the author's poems, which are printed in other editions. His "Schoolmaster" abounds with great good sense, as well as knowledge of ancient and modern history; it is also expressive of the great humanity of the author, who was for making the paths of knowledge as level and pleasant as possible, and for trying every gentle method of enlarging the mind, and winning the heart. His "Toxophilus," a treatise of shooting in the long-bow, of which he was very fond, is rather whimsical. He seems to think, that a man

* Daniel George Morhoff speaks thus of him, at p. 283 of his "Polyhistor. Literarius," published by the learned John Albert Fabricius. "Rogerus Aschamus, Anglus, Reginæ Elizabethæ fuit a Latinis Epistolis, cujus Epistolas Thuanus elegantissime scriptas judicat. Pene unus e gente Anglica est cujus stylus veterem Latinitatem sapit. Cum Joanne Sturmio singularem coluit amicitiam; cujus exemplo erectus, elegans dicendi genus sectatus est."

man who would be a complete archer should have as great a compass of knowledge as he possessed himself. He died the 4th of January, 1569.

THOMAS HILL, Æt. 42; *a small oval, cut in wood.*

He was author of "The Contemplation of Mankinde, contayning a singular Discourse, after the Art of Physiognomie, on all the Members and Parties of Man, from the Head to the Foot, in a more ample Manner than hytherto hath been published," 1571, small 8vo. or 12mo. This frivolous writer hath given the reader his own head to contemplate in the title to his book.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

ISAACUS OLIVERUS. *In the Set of Painters by Hondius; h. sh.*

ISAAC OLIVER; *J. Oliver p. J. Miller sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

There never appeared in England, perhaps in the whole world, a greater master in miniature than Isaac Oliver. He painted a few pieces of history, but generally portraits; which have so much truth and delicacy, as never to have been equalled, but by the smaller works of Holbein. His pictures are marked with ✠ He died in the reign of Charles I. Hilliard, his contemporary artist, painted history and portrait, but chiefly the latter. One of his most capital pieces

ces was queen Elizabeth sitting on her throne. It is well known that this princess often sat to him. He drew with as much exactness as Isaac Oliver, but was greatly inferior to him in colouring.

——— A hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history
By a worse painter made. DONNE.

CORNELIUS KETEL; *C. Ketel p. Bary sc.* 1659, *large quarto. The next is copied from it.*

CORNELIUS KETEL; *T. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

C. Ketel, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, was introduced to the queen by lord-chancellor Hatton, and had the honour of painting her picture. He also did portraits of several of the nobility. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencils, and painted with his fingers, and after that with his toes. This artist reminds me of the man who could thread a needle with his toes, and attempted to sew with them. He is said to have made but very bungling work.

FREDERIGO ZUCCHERO; *Campiglia del' Billiy f. In the "Museum Florentinum."*

FREDERIC ZUCCHERO; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Frederic Zucchero, a celebrated Italian painter of history and portrait, had also the honour of painting the queen. Several of his portraits are engraved among the Illustrious Heads. There is a very grand composition by him, in the church of St Angelo in Vado, the place of his nativity, of which I shall give a description, as

as I have seen it no where described. In the lower part of this piece, which is painted in the form of a large arch, is the angel Gabriel, revealing the birth of Christ to the Virgin. On the right and left, are the patriarchs and prophets who foretold that great event, with tablets in their hands, on which are inscribed their prophecies. In the upper part is heaven opened, and the Eternal Father in the midst of a large group of seraphs, with his right-hand extended, in a posture of benediction, and grasping a globe with his left. Next below him is the Holy Ghost; and on each side the several orders of angels, supported by clouds, singing, and playing on various instruments of music. Just without the semi-circle of the arch, on the right and left, are Adam and Eve, very conspicuous, in melancholy postures; intimating that the birth of the Messiah was for the redemption of fallen man. There is a fine print of this painting by Cornelius Cort, in two sheets, 1571. *Ob.* 1602.

HENRY CORNELIUS UROOM; *Is. Oliver p. T. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." His head is also in the Set of Painters engraved by Hen. Hondius.*

Uroom, who was a native of Harlem, was employed by lord Howard of Effingham, in drawing the designs of the tapestry, now in the house of lords, in which is represented the history of the engagements with the Spanish armada. There is a fine set of prints of this tapestry published by Pine, in 1739.

MARC GARRARD; *se ipse p. &c. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." It*

is copied from Hollar.—The original picture was done long after the death of queen Elizabeth.

Marc Garrard, a native of Brussels, painted history, landscape, architecture, and portrait; he also illuminated, and designed for glass-painters. His etchings of Esop's Fables, from which Barlow has frequently borrowed, are executed with great spirit. See the reign of Charles I.

SIR NATHANIEL BACON; *se ipse p. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by his first lady, painted his own portrait, and a cook-maid, with large and small fowls, in a masterly manner. Both these pictures are at Gorhambury, near St Alban's. He was ancestor to the present Lord Townshend.

THOMAS LANT, Gent. *Æt.* 32; *a small oval head; before a very scarce and curious set of plates, about thirty-four in number, exhibiting the funeral procession of Sir Philip Sidney. It was designed by Lant, and engraved by Theodore de Brie.*

The book of prints to which this head is prefixed, contains a considerable number of portraits. Lant was portcullis pursuivant to queen Elizabeth, and author of a treatise on heraldry. He was some time servant to Sir Philip Sidney.

ENGRAVERS.

THEODORE DE BRIE, *Engraver. Prefixed to some of the volumes of Boissard's "Roman Antiquities." The print of the son, in Fludd's* "Anatomiæ Amphitheatrum," *Franc.* 1623, *folio, has been mistaken for the father's.*

Theodore

Se ipse pinxit. T. Chambars sculp.

Sr NATHANIEL BACON.

From an Original at the Lord Viscount Grimston's, at Gorhambury.

Published March 1, 1803. by Wm. Richardson, York House, 31 Strand.

John Day.

Theodore de Brie a native of Leige, who lived the greater part of his time at Franckfort, engraved Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession, at London. He also engraved the four first volumes of Boissard's "Roman Antiquities," the fifth and last of which was executed by his sons Theodore and Israel, after his death. The prints for the two following books by Boissard, were done by Theodore the father: "*Vitæ & Icones Sultanorum Turcicorum & Principum Persarum.*" 1596, 4to. "*Historia Chronologica Pannoniæ, cum Iconibus et Vitis Regum Christianorum et Turcicorum, a Gotardo Artho Dantiscano.*" He did the plates for "*Crudelitates Hispanorum in India,*" small 4to. and for Hariot's "History of Virginia," in folio. His capital work is "*Descriptio Indiæ Orientalis & Occidentalis,*" in nineteen parts, which is generally bound in five folios. He died about the year 1600. The heads in Boissard's "*Bibliotheca Chalcographica,*" were engraved by Theodore the son. It appears to me, that these are all copies, taken, for the most part, from frontispieces to books.

DR RICHARD HAYDOCKE, engraved the prints for his translation of Lomatius's "Art of Painting," as he tells us himself, in the preface to that book. See Class IX.

PRINTERS.

J. D. (JOHN DAY) 1562, *Æt.* 40. "*Life is death, and death is life.*" *Frontispiece to the first edition of Fox's* "*Acts and monuments,*" 1563.

John Day, who was the most eminent printer and bookseller in this reign, lived over Aldersgate,

gate, under which he had a shop. But his largest shop was at the west door of St Paul's. He printed the Bible, dedicated to Edward VI. fol. 1549. He also printed Latimer's Sermons *; several editions of the book of Martyrs; Tindale's works, in one vol. folio, 1572; some of Roger Ascham's pieces, and many other things of less note.

He died on the 23d of July, 1584, and lies buried in the parish church of Little Bradley, in Suffolk. It is intimated in his epitaph, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "Acts and Monuments" at his instance:

"He set a Fox to write how martyrs runne
"By death to lyfe."

He had thirteen children by each of his two wives. The second, who survived him, was of a gentleman's family at Little Bradley, and erected the monument there to his memory.

IHON WYGHTE, *or* John Wight; *a small wood print, whole length, inscribed J. W. and about the oval,* "*Welcome the Wight that bringeth such light.*" *His print is also in Ames's* "*Typographical Antiqui-*" *ties.*" p. 278.

That author says of him, that he had a shop at the sign of the Rose, in St Paul's church yard. The most considerable of the books printed by him are, the Bible, fol. 1551, and "Don Alexis of Piemont his Secreets," 1580, *4to.* This book was well known throughout Europe.

RICHARD

* The following colophon is at the end of the oldeſt edition of Latimer's Sermons, 8vo. without date. "Imprinted at London by Ihon Daye, dwelling at Alderſgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge."

John Wight.

Richard Jones.

RICHARD JONES, alias Ihones, or Iohnes; *a small wood print, like that in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 345; round cap, gown, &c.*

Richard Jones printed in partnership with Thomas Colwell, in the year 1570, and afterwards with others. He had several shops, one of which was at the south-west door of St Paul's church. This quarter of the town was more considerable than any other for printers and booksellers.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

ANN D'ACRES, countess of Arundel, wife of earl Philip, who died in the tower in this reign. Her portrait, which was done in her old age, is described in the reign of Charles I.

ELIZABETH, countess of Shrewsbury. See the next reign.

FRANCES, dutchess of Suffolk, and Adrian Stokes, her second husband. *Lucas de Heere p. Vertue sc. large sh. In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.*

Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, was the eldest of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, by Mary, Queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. Adrian Stokes was master of her horse. This match has been very differently spoken of. Some have blamed the dutchess for so far forgeting her dignity, as to marry her domestic. Others have commended her for so far remembering her near relation to the crown, and

and the jealousy which it might have excited, as to provide for her own security, and to marry a person who could not give the least umbrage to the queen. *Ob.* 1563.

FRANCISCA SIDNEY, comitissa Sussex, *Coll. Sidney-Sussex Fund*. 1598; *Faber f. A tabula in Ædibus Coll. Sidney-Sussex Magi. asservata; large 4to. mezz.*

Frances, countess of Sussex, was sister to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy of Ireland, and relict of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex. She left by will 5000l. besides her goods unbequeathed, for the erection of the college in Cambridge called after her name. *Ob.* 9 Mar. 1588.

MARY, countess of Pembroke, niece to the countess of Sussex, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. See the next reign.

ELIZABETH, baroness of Effingham, and afterwards countess of Nottingham, wife of Admiral Howard, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See her portrait in the procession of the queen to the house of her brother, the lord Hunsdon.

The following story, which now appears to be sufficiently confirmed *, is related of this lady by several authors.

When the earl of Essex was in the height of favour with the queen, she presented him with a ring, telling him at the same time, "That "whatever he should commit, she would par- "don

* See Birch's "Negotiations," p. 206, and "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 481, 505, 506. See also "Royal and Noble Authors," Artic. Essex.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE

FRANCES SIDNEY COUNTESS of SUSSEX

"do[illegible] him, if he returned that pledge." When he lay under sentence of death, this ring was delivered to the countess of Nottingham, who undertook to carry it to the queen; but at the instance of her husband, the earl's avowed enemy, she betrayed her trust. This she confessed to Elizabeth, as she lay on her death-bed. The strong passions of that princess were instantly agitated; the high-spirited Essex was now regarded as a suppliant; every spark of resentment was extinguished; the amiable man, the faithful servant, the injured lover, and the unhappy victim, now recurred to her thoughts; threw her into the most violent agonies of grief, and hastened her death.

LADY HUNSDON, wife of Henry Carey lord Hunsdon, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See the procession to Hunsdon-house.

ALICE, *daughter of John* SHERMAN, *Esq. of Ottery St Mary's, in the county of Devon, wife to Richard Perceval, Es. secretary, &c. of the court of wards; living* 1599. *J. Faber f.* 1743, 8*vo. mezz. This print, and seventeen others, of which one is an engraving, were done for "A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different Branches of Yvery, Lavel, Perceval, and Gournay," in two volumes,* 1742, *large* 8*vo. It was chiefly compiled by Mr Anderson; but the late earl of Egmont had a great hand in this very laborious and expensive work. The book was so rare, that a copy has been known to sell at an auction for four guineas**.

C. BERT-

* This book, with the prints, is now to be had, at a less price, of Thomas Evans, bookseller, at No. 50, near York Buildings, in the Strand.

C. BRETTERG, *in a large ruff and high crowned hat. Before her Life, in the second part of Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

Catharine Bretterg, a woman of uncommon beauty and most exemplary piety, was daughter of Mr John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, in Cheshire, and sister to a pious gentleman of the same name, whose character, which is similar to her own, hath been mentioned in the course of this work. She was, in the twentieth year of her age married to Mr William Bretterg, of Bretterghold, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony for about two years; when, to the regret of all that knew her worth, she was snatched out of the world by a fever, on the 31st of May, 1601. She had on her death-bed some misgivings of mind as to her spiritual state; but these idle dreams, the effects of her distemper, presently vanished; and she died exulting in the hopes of a happy immortality.

A SCOTCH LADY.

MARGARET, countess of Lenox, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, eldest sister to Henry VIII. by Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. See her portrait, with that of Matthew Stuart, her husband, &c. in lord Darnley's cenotaph.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * * * * * * *

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

We are informed by Hentzner *, that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

As it is usual in dress, as in other things, to pass from one extreme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waiscoat.

The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate size, the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous

We are informed that some beaux had actually introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length †.

The breeches, or to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London Bridge, who happened to see a pair brought from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them ‡. In 1564.

Edward

* See his "Journey to England."
† Townshend's "Journals," p. 250.
‡ See Stow's "Chron." p. 869.

Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands *.

At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim †. Philip II. in the former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's bason ‡.

The Rev. Mr John More of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergymen in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance §." I wish as good a reason could always have been assigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest wig ‖.

It was ordered in the first year of Elizabeth, that no fellow of Lincoln's Inn "should wear any beard of above a fortnight's growth ¶."

As

* Stow's "Annals," p. 686.

† This indecent idea forcibly obtrudes itself; and I am under a kind of neceſſity of uſing the compariſon, as I know nothing elſe that in any degree reſembles it. See the head of the earl of Morton, by Houbraken, &c.

‡ See his head by Wirix, or in Luckius's "Sylloge Numiſm. elegant. Argentinæ," 1620; fol.

§ Alebat ille quidem non comam, at barbam, ut nihil tanta gravitate indignum committeret. Holland's "Heroologia," where may be ſeen his head.

‖ See "The Miſchief of Long Hair," and Mulliner "Againſt Periwigs, and Periwig-makers," 1708; 4to.

¶ Dugdale's "Originès Juridiciales."

As the queen left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died *, and was possessed of the dresses of all countries, it is somewhat strange that there is such a uniformity of dress in her portraits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays or boddice, were worn long-waisted. Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies in the procession to Hunsdon house, appears with a much longer waist than those that follow her. She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

FOREIGNERS.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

MAXIMIL. II. Rom. Imp. *a medallion. In the Continuation of Golzius's "Series of the Emperors;" fol.* 1645.

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. was engaged in a very troublesome war with the Turks, which was renewed in the reign of Rodolph his son. He was a munificent patron of learned men; and the greatest master of languages of any prince, if not of any man of his time, being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected king of Poland; but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. *Ob.* 12 Oct. 1576.

* Carte, vol. iii. p. 712.

RODOLPHUS II. *a large medallion; ubi supra.*

Rodolph II. son of Maximilian II. was unsuccessful in his wars with the Turks, who took from him a considerable part of Hungary. He was a friend to arts and learning in general, particularly to painters and mathematicians. He made a collection of pictures, at an immense expence, from all parts of Europe; and had the pleasure of seeing the arts flourish under his own eye, in Germany. John, Raphael, and Giles Sadeler, who are deservedly reckoned among the best engravers of their time, were patronized by him. The most eminent of these brethren was Giles, or Ægidius *, who was exceeded by none of the workmen of that age. *Ob.* 1612, *Æt.* 59.

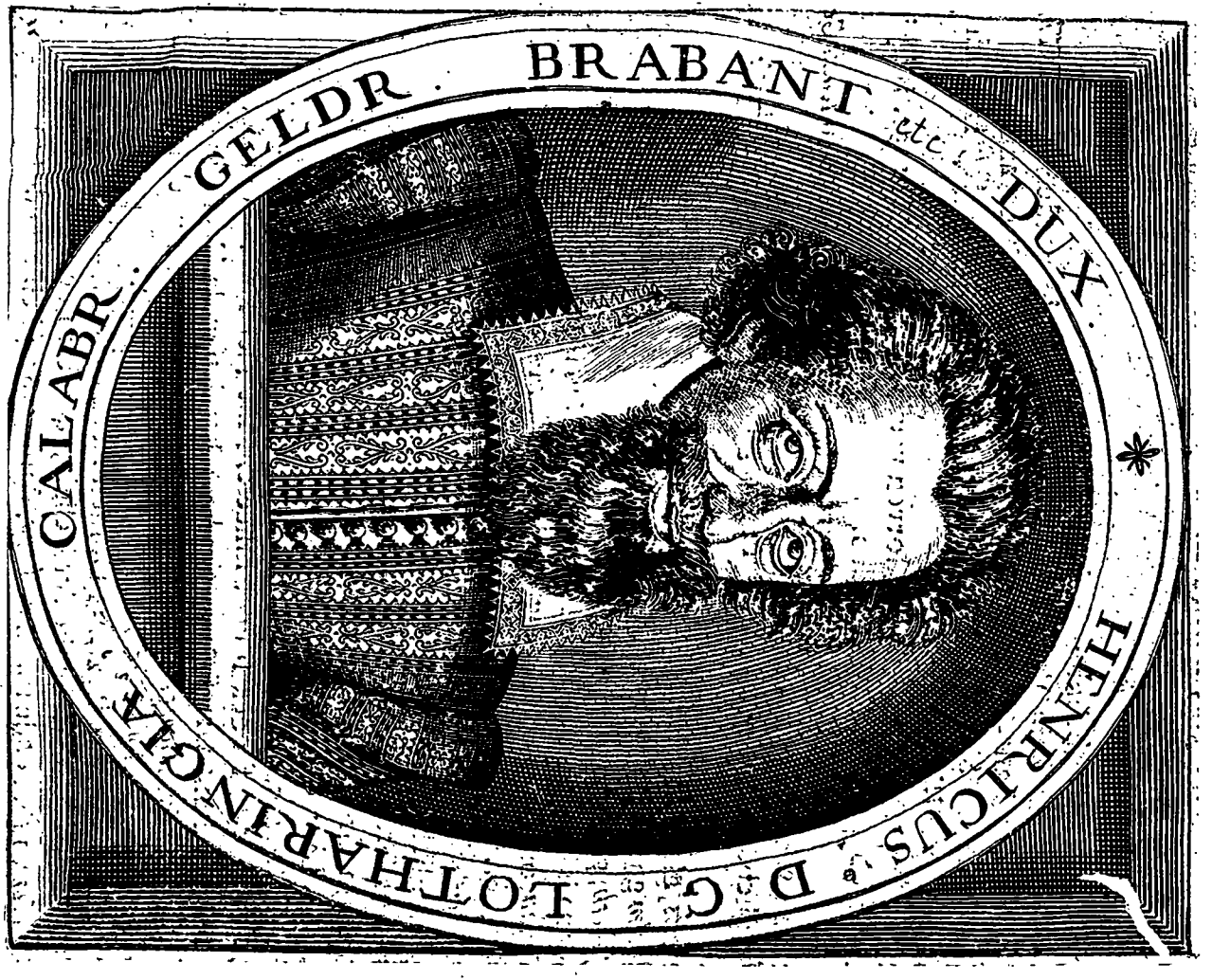
CHARLES IX. roy de France. *One of the set of the Kings of France, by Jaques de Bie; h. sh.*

Charles IX. king of France, was a prince equally perfidious and cruel †. After he had made peace with the Hugonots, and lulled them into a profound security, he ordered a general slaughter to be made of them at Paris, at the celebration of the king of Navarre's marriage. This bloody massacre will be a stain in the annals of the French nation, to the end of time. The English court went into mourning upon this melancholy occasion, and the most undissembled sorrow sat on every countenance, when the

24 Auguſt, 1572.

* Sir Evelyn miſtook Giles and Ægidius for two perſons. See his "Sculptura."

† Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide! ſed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucaſus, Hyrcanæque admorunt Ubera Tigres.


HENRICUS · D · G · LOTHARINGIA · CALABR · GELDR · BRABANT · etc · DUX ·

the French ambassador, soon after that event, had his audience of the queen. *Ob.* 1574.

HENRY III. roy de Fran. et de Pologne. *One of the set by J. de Bie; h. sh.*

HENRY III. roy de France, &c. *very neat, in an ovolo border; small 4to.*

Henry III. king of France, who was suitor to Elizabeth, when he was duke of Anjou, lost, by his male-administration, the great reputation he had acquired before he had ascended the throne. After he had caused the duke of Guise, and the Cardinal his brother, to be assassinated, and had entered into a confederacy with the Hugonots, he was mortally wounded himself by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar; who had the good fortune to die by the swords of the courtiers, upon the spot where he killed the king. *Ob.* 1 Aug. 1589.

HENRY IV. roy de France et Navarre. *One of the set by J. de Bie; h. sh.*

HENRY IV. &c. *One of the set of the gallery of illustrious men, in the Palais Cardinal, now called the Palais Royal; h. sh.*

There are several portraits of him in the Luxemburg Gallery.

The capacity of Henry IV. was equally adapted to peace or war. France, which had been harrassed and torn by civil wars for near half a century, had an interval of repose under this great prince, who, by the assistance of the duke of Sully, one of the most able, industrious, and faithful ministers that ever served a king, brought order into the finances, encouraged agriculture and the manual arts, and laid the foundation of that power and grandeur to which the French monarchy

narchy afterwards rose. The bishop of Rodez in his "Life of Henry," intimates, that his extravagant passion for the female sex, was the occasion of his death. He, in 1610, was assassinated by Ravilliac, a lay Jesuit.

FREDERICK VI. duke of Wirtembergh, &c. was *elected* knight of the Garter in this reign. He was invested with the ensigns of the order by Robert lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, in 1603, he having been sent into Germany by king James for that purpose. His portrait is at Hampton Court; and *there is a print of him in a quarto volume which I have seen.* It was written in Latin by Erhardus Cellius, and contains a particular account of the order of the Garter, and the investiture of the duke, and is interspersed with variety of memoirs relative to Frederic and his family. It is intitled, "*Equitis Aurati Anglo Wirtembergici, Libri VIII. seu actus, quo Jacobus I. R. A. Fredericum, D. Wirtemb. solennibus Ceremoniis Equitem Auratum declaravit.*" *Tubingæ*, 1605, 4*to*. This prince was deservedly styled "the Magnanimous." Upon the demise of his uncle, Lewis III. he recovered the duchy of Wirtemberg, and shook off the dominion of the house of Austria. He was more than once in England in quality of ambassador. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1608.

FOREIGNERS, WHO WERE IN ENGLAND.

FRANCOIS, duc d'Alencon, depuis duc d'Anjou; *in armour; whole length; h. sh.*

Francis, duke of Anjou, brother to Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. was twenty-five

five years younger than Elizabeth. He had made some progress in his suit with that princess, before he came into England *, and had a secret interview with her at Greenwich, in which, though his person was not advantageous, he gained considerably upon her affections. He came into England a second time, the same year, and was graciously received by her. On the anniversary of her coronation, she publicly took a ring from her finger, and put it on the duke's. This wise princess was very near being the dupe of her passions; but, after a long struggle betwixt her reason and her love, she reluctantly yielded to the former, and the match was broken off.

It hath been observed, that queen Elizabeth had much better have married the taylor who died for love of her than the duke of Anjou †.

CECILIA, Marchioness of Baden, and sister of Eric, king of Sweden, was here in the reign of Elizabeth ‡. *Her print is in Leti's "Elizabetha," tom.* i. Helena, Marquesse of Northampton, to whom Spencer dedicated his "Daphnaida," was in her retinue, as appears from her monument in Salisbury cathedral.

* When the French commissioners were sent to make their proposals of marriage betwixt Elizabeth and this prince, they were attended by a great train of the French nobility, in all the pomp and glitter of dress. The English vied with them upon this occasion, and the court was never seen so brilliant. Justs and tournaments were celebrated, in which the prime nobility were challengers; and a magnificence was displayed in this romantic solemnity, superior to what had been seen in the time of Henry VIII.

† It must be a matter of concern to a true antiquary, that the name of this ill-starred wight was never recorded. Osborne mentions his disastrous passion, styling him "that taylor, reported to have whined away himself for the love of queen Elizabeth." Osborne's Works, p. 54, edit. 9.

‡ See Stow, Hollinshed, and Camden, under the year 1565.

The duke of FERIA; *an etching; collar of the Golden Fleece; cloak; half len.* 12*mo.*

Don Gomez Suarez, de Figueroa y Cordova, came into England with king Philip, and was afterwards created duke of Feria in Spain. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight of the bath, maid of honour to queen Mary, and sister of the first baron Dormer of Wenge in the county of Bucks. He was employed in several embassies from Philip to Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign; and was much incensed against her for not suffering his wife's grandmother, and other catholics, to reside in the Low Countries, and preserve their estates and effects in England.

In Leti's "Elizabetta," tom. i. *is a print of Don* DIEGO GUZMAN DE SILVA, *ambassador from Philip* II. *in* 1564.

There is also a print of POMPONE DE BELLIEVRE, *chancellor of France; it is a large quarto, engraved by Boissevin.*

He was sent into England in the quality of ambassador, by Henry IV. as was also the marquis of Rosni, mentioned in the next reign.

HARRALD HUITFELD; *Sysang sc. octavo size. In Hofman's* "Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarcke," *part* i.

Harrald Huitfeld, lord of Odisberg, chancellor and senator of the kingdom of Denmark, was advanced to the important office of principal secretary of state, when he was but twenty-six years of age. In 1597, he, together with Christian Bernekau, was sent ambassador to the English court. He was charged to propose a renewal of the former treaties betwixt the two crowns; to complain of the depradations of the English

English privateers upon the Danish merchants, and to offer his master's mediation in negotiating a peace between England and Spain. The queen readily consented to a renewal of the treaties, and promised to make restitution for the damages done by the privateers, and to put a stop to their hostilities, provided that the subjects of the king of Denmark would no longer supply her enemies with warlike stores. Her majesty waved the overture of mediating a peace between England and Spain, alleging, that if the Spanish monarch were desirous of putting an end to the war, he should propose it himself. Chancellor Huitfeld stands high on the list of historians. His "Histories of Denmark and Norway" are his capital works. The best edition of the former is in two volumes folio. He died the 16th of December 1608, aged fifty-nine years.

CHRISTIAN FRIIS, Chancellier: *F. Van. Bleyswyk del. & f. a small head; in Hofman's* "Portraits Historiques," &c.

Christian Friis, lord of Borreby, was sent ambassador into England by Frederic II. king of Denmark, in the reign of Elizabeth; and by Christian IV. in the next reign. He was eminent as a scholar, and distinguished himself in the higher provinces of business. Christian, after his worth had been sufficiently tried, raised him to the great office of chancellor. He died the 29th of June, 1616.

WILLIAM DU BARTAS; *cut in wood. Before Sylvester's translation of his works. Oval.*

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

William du Bartas an eminent French poet, and a gallant soldier, was agent for the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. at the courts of England and Scotland. He was sent as agent into the latter kingdom, with a view of bringing about a match betwixt Henry's sister and James VI*. James did his utmost to prevail with him to enter into his service, but he was too strongly attached to Henry. He has been ranked, by some, with the modern heroic poets of the first form; a distinction to which he is by no means intitled†. Though Sylvester got more reputation by translating the "Weeks and Works of Du Bartas" than by all his own compositions, he has been justly accused of debasing the original with false wit. One of the most considerable of Du Bartas's works is his poem on the memorable battle of Ivry, won by the king his master in 1590.

PIERRE de BOURDEILLE Seigneur de Brantôme: *J. V. Schley sc.* 1740, 12*mo*. *In the* 15*th tome of his works.*

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of Brantôme, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages; and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world as

* Thuanus.

† See Davenant's preface to "Gondibert."

as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendor; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt, and misery that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He, together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was by his curiosity detained some time in London. He died about the year 1600. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history, is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in "Moreri's Dictionary *." In Jebb's 2d folio "De Vita et Rebus gestis Ma-"riæ Scotorum Reginæ," occurs all that Brantôme has written of this princess. "Mary Stuart, "queen of Scots, being the secret History of her "Life, &c. translated from the French;" 8vo. 2d edit. 1726, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

FRANCISCUS GOMARUS, Theologiæ Primarius Professor. *In Meursius's* "Athenæ Batavæ, sive "de Urbe Leidensi et Academia, Virisque claris," &c. 1625, 4*to*. *Most of the heads in this volume have been copied in the* "*Continuation of Boissard.*"

Francis

* See BOURDEILLE.

Francis Gomarus, an eminent divine and orientalist, was born at Bruges in 1563, and educated at Strasburg, under the celebrated John Sturmius. In 1582, he came over to England, and heard the theological lectures of Dr Reynolds at Oxford, and Dr Whitaker at Cambridge. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, read publicly in that science at Middleburg, had the divinity chair at Saumur, and lastly, was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died, on the 11th of January, 1641. He was a great antagonist of Arminius, with whom he disputed before the States of Holland. He gained great reputation by revising the Dutch translation of the Bible. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, 1645.

LUCAS TRELCATIUS, Pater, &c. *4to. In sius's* "Athen. Bat."

Lucas Trelcatius, the Elder, was a divine of eminent learning and piety, who, in the early part of his life, suffered greatly by renouncing the Romish religion, in which he had been educated. Threatened and terrified by the civil war, which raged in Flanders, he sheltered himself in England, where he taught school with great reputation, for eight years. He was afterwards minister of the French church at Leyden, and professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1602, aged sixty. His son Lucas, who was born in England, and was also a divine of eminence, succeeded him in the professorship, and died at Leyden 1507, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. *His print is also in* "Athen. Bat."

PETRUS

PETRUS BERTIUS, Collegii illust. Ordinum Regens, (in Academia Leidensi) *4to. In* "Athen. Bat."

Peter Bertius, a very learned and eminent divine, was born in Flanders, and brought into England, when he was but three months old, by his parents, who dreaded the persecution which then prevailed in the Low Countries. He received the rudiments of his excellent education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius, and Petronia Lansberg, his learned daughter-in-law. He afterwards studied at Leyden, with unwearied diligence and a suitable proficiency, and was, for his distinguished merit, appointed regent of the college of the states. He was author of several theological treatises, and of a volume or two of poems and orations. He published "Gorlæus's "Cabinet of Medals," to which were added plates of Roman coins, not to be found in Fulvius Ursinus.

JOHANNES DRUSIUS, Linguæ Sanctæ Professor, (in Academia Leidensi) *4to. In* "Athen. "Bat."

John Drusius, commonly called Vander Driesche, whose parents were also driven into England by the persecution in the Low Countries, was, for his knowledge in Greek and the oriental languages, equal, at least, to any divine of his age. He was a member of Merton College, in Oxford, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, having continued four years in that House, and read Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac lectures. He was mighty in the Scriptures, as appears by his commentaries, a great

great part of which are in the "*Critici Sacri.*" I have placed him here among the divines celebrated by Meursius, as, in 1576, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Leyden, and was afterwards elected professor at Franeker, where he continued many years, and died the 12th of February 1615-16, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

PETRUS MOLINEUS, Philosophiæ Naturalis Professor, (in Academia Leidensi) *4to.* *In* "Athen. "Bat."

Peter du Moulin fled from the persecution of the Protestants in France, to pursue his studies in England, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the famous Reynolds and Whitaker, men of a similar character with his own, as he was much more a divine than a naturalist. He died at Sedan, in 1658, in the ninetieth year of his age. One of his theological works is "*Defensio Fidei* "*Catholicæ pro serenissimo Majoris Britanniæ* "*Rege Jacobo.*"

DOMINICUS BAUDIUS, J. C. et Historiarum Professor. *In* "Athen. Bat." *4to.*

Dominicus Baudius, professor of history in the university of Leyden, was a man of general learning; but he particularly shone in polite literature. He had a happy vein of poetry; was master of a good Latin style, which, though not of the purest kind, was, in elegance at least, superior to that of most of the moderns. He was some time one of the advocates at the Hague, and afterwards admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was twice in England in this reign, where great respect was paid him by several persons of learning and politeness,

PIERRE DV MOVLIN MINISTRE FILS DE Ioachim du Moulin, nasquit le 8e. Octobre, l'an 1568. au pais Vexin es confins de Normandie, et Isle de France, il fut sauué du massacre, du 24. Aoust 1572. par l'industrie de la seruante, qui le prit auec son frere, et les mena à Soissons, Il comenca ses estudes à Sedan, et les acheua à Paris, d'ou il se transporta en Angleterre, pō. auoir communicāon auec les doctes personnages, qui pō. lors y estoient en grande reputāon, de la il passa en Hollande, pō. voir l'Vniuersité de Leyde ou il expliqua les Poetes, et Orateurs, Grecs, et latins, publiquemt. et y fut receu âgé de 24. ans Professeur en Philosophie, qu'il exerca quelq. temps; Et apres son retour à Paris, fut choisi par Catherine de Bourbon, soeur de Henry le Grand, pō. estre proche d'Elle, mais apres son decés, il retourna à Leyde, ou il fut receu Docteur, et Professeur en Theologie, peu de temps apres, il reuint a Paris, pō. y exercer son, ministere depuis le Roy d'Angleterre Iaques, Ier. le desirant voir, il eut l'honneur de s'entretenir auec luy; Apres quoy il se transporta à Sedan, ou il a tousiours exercé le Ministére, et la profession en Theologie, juques au jour de son decés, arriué le 10e. mars 1658. Le grand nombre de ses escrits, tant francois que latins, sa responce, au liure du Cardinal du Peron, de l'Euesq. de Dardanie, des Srs. Gonteri, Arnoux, et autres font cognoistre la viuacité de son esprit, et son grand scauoir, Et par la lecture de ses liures il nous sera tousiours pñt, et sa memoire en benediction.

A Paris chez Louis Boissevin rue de St. Iaques a l'image Ste. Geneuiefue pres de la fontaine St. Seuerin

Nobilitas cuj docta placet, cuj nobile Carmen,
Ingenium Duzæ nobile semper amat.

P p 4

liteness, especially by Sir Philip Sidney. His excellence as a man of wit and a scholar, may be seen in his "Letters" and his "Amours *," which strongly mark his character, and his weakness in regard to wine and women. This sometimes brought him into ridiculous distresses, and exposed him to the contempt of such as were every way his inferiors, but in point of prudence. He died the 22d of August, 1613.

PAULUS MERULA, J. C. et Historiarum Professor; *4to.* *In* "Athen. Bat."

Paul Merula, an eminent Dutch lawyer, was successor to the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professorship of history at Leyden. It is a sufficient encomium on him, to say that he was deemed worthy to succeed so great a man. Meursius, who informs us that he was in England, has given a list of his works, which are chiefly on historical subjects. *Ob.* 1607, *Æt.* 49.

JANUS DOUSA, Academiæ Curator, &c. *4to.* *In* "Athen. Bat."

Janus Dousa the Elder was the first curator of the university of Leyden, which he bravely defended against the Spaniards, as a governor, and ably presided over as a scholar. He was author of various Latin poems, and of the "Annals of "Holland," in verse and prose, and wrote notes upon several classic authors, as did also his son Janus, though he died at the age of twenty-six years. He had three other sons, who distinguished themselves as men of letters. The father died of the plague in 1604. He is placed here as having travelled into England.

DANIEL

* Intitled "*Dominici Baudii Amores*," *edente Petro Scriverio, Lug. Bat.* 1638. Before the first page is a neat print of the author.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

DANIEL HEINSIUS, Bibliothecarius et Politices Professor (in Academia Leidensi), *4to. In* "Athen. Bat." "Quantum est quod nescimus," *at the top of the oval.*

Daniel Heinsius, to whom "*Quantum est quod scimus*" may more aptly be applied, was one of the most learned and ingenious men of his age and country. He was author of Poems in Greek, Latin, and Dutch, and wrote Latin notes and interpretations on several capital Greek authors. He was very young when he came into England, in the reign of Elizabeth. His son Nicholas was also an ingenious poet and philologer.

FRANCISCUS RAPHELENGIUS, &c. *In* "Athen. Bat." *4to.*

Francis Raphelengius, a Fleming, celebrated for his skill in the oriental languages, studied at Paris, whence he was driven by the civil wars into England, where he taught Greek in the university of Cambridge. He was, for a considerable time, corrector of the press to the famous Christopher Plantin *, whose daughter he married. He had a great hand in the famous Antwerp Bible, published in the original Hebrew, by Benedictus Arius Montanus, with an interlineary version. He made a great proficiency in the Arabic, and composed a Dictionary in that language. In the latter part of his life, he resided at Leyden, where the Hebrew professorship was conferred upon him by the curators of that university. The many notes and corrections which he did for the learned works printed by Plantin, to which he was too modest to affix his name, were sufficient to have transmitted

* He printed both at Antwerp and Leyden.

mitted it with honour to posterity. He died the 20th of July, 1597.

JANUS * GRUTERUS, &c. Ob. 20 Septembris, 1627; *four Latin verses, h. sh.*

Janus Gruterus, a native of Antwerp, and one of the most laborious and voluminous writers of his time, was, when a child, brought into England by his parents. His mother, who is said to have been an English woman, and whose name was Catharine Tishem, was his first tutor, being perfectly qualified for that employment, as she was one of the most learned women of the age. She is said to have superintended his education for several years at Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in the civil law, but soon quitted that study, and addicted himself to philology and history. He wrote notes upon the Roman Historians and several of the poets; published all the works of Cicero with notes, a book once in great esteem, but it hath since given place to the edition of Grævius, as that hath to Olivet's. His "*Florilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea*," is a voluminous common-place book, formerly valued as a treasure. His "*Chronicon Chronicorum*" is a proof of his industry in history; but the chief of all his performances is his "Collection of ancient Inscriptions, a work not only estimable for the historical knowledge contained in it, but because it throws the clearest light upon a multitude of obscure passages in classic authors. It would be superfluous to mention his *Lampas Critica* †," supposed

* Janus means John. See Joane, in the tract of names in "Camden's Remains."

† It is entitled "Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium," &c.

posed to be hurled at Dr Norris's head by John Dennis, in his phrensy, as the admirable piece of humour in which it is related is probably known to every one of my readers. *Ob.* 24 Sept. 1627.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS; thus inscribed.

"Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalibus orbem,
"Orbi spectandum Galleus * Ortelium."

Frontispiece to his theatrum Orbis," 1603; *fol. to which is prefixed his life. There is a copy of this head in the "Continuation of Boissard."*

Abraham Ortelius, the celebrated geographer, was a sojourner at Oxford in the reign of Edward VI. and came a second time into England in 1577. His "Theatrum Orbis" was the completest work of the kind that had ever been published, and gained him a reputation equal to his immense labour in compiling it. The world was not only obliged to him for this very estimable book, but also for the "Britannia," which he first persuaded Camden to undertake. *Ob.* 1598.

MATTHIAS de LOBEL, &c. *Delaram sc.*

Matthias Lobel, a Flemish physician, was one of the greatest botanists of his time. He spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published his "Stirpium Adversaria," 1570, fol.

* Galle, the engraver of this head, did a plate for Ortelius of the death of the Virgin, which is esteemed by the curious one of the most elegant productions of that age. The print, which is very scarce, is inscribed; "Sic Petri Brugelii archetypum Galleus imitabatur.—Abrah. Ortelius sibi "et amicis, fieri curabat." Sh.

fol. in which work h was assisted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he re-published the same book, with considerable additions. He was also author of an Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finish. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the "Adversaria," in his Herbal. The name of Lobel is familiar to all botanists, and affixed to the names of many plants, as characteristical of their species. The time of his death is not known. He calls himself an old man, in his Latin epistle, addressed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

CAROLUS CLUSIUS, Clariss. Botanicus Professor honor. 4*to*. *In* "Athen. Bat." *There is a neat print of him in Boissard.*

Charles Clusius, a native of Arras, who ranks in the first class of botanists, pursued his favourite study with all that ardour which is necessary to a conqueror of the vegetable kingdom, and without a degree of which, no man ever rose to eminence in any art, science, or profession *. He, with a principal view to botany, travelled over France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, England, and Holland †, where he at length settled, in consequence of an honourable invitation

* It was this paſſion that cauſed Tournefort to brave the dangers of the "great deep," to ſcale mountains, penetrate caverns, and traverſe deſerts ‡. It carried our countryman Ray through moſt parts of Europe; improved his health, cheared and prolonged his life, and amply rewarded him for his labours, by the mere pleaſure of the purſuit. It made Liſter incomparably more happy under a hedge in Languedoc, than when he ſaw the romantic beauties of Verſailles, though recommended by all the charms of novelty §.

† *Iſagoge in Rem herbariam*, p. 41.

‡ See his "Travels." § "Journey to Paris," p. 3.

from the curators of the university of Leyden. He died in 1609, aged eighty-four years. Tournefort, who has given the best account of him, informs us that he was chief gardener to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph his son, and that he excelled all his predecessors in botany, and was also well versed in history and cosmography, and master of eight languages. He occasionally delineated the figures of plants with great readiness. His botanic works are in two volumes; the first contains 1133 figures of plants, the second consists chiefly of fruits and animals.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, &c. *In Boissard, small 4to.*

Orlandus Lassus, who, when a boy, was several times spirited away from his parents for the excellence of his voice, was chief musician to Albert and William, successively dukes of Bavaria. He was, for his great musical talents, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian II. who equally admired his singing and his compositions, in both which he was without a rival. He travelled into France and England, and died at Monaco, in Italy, in 1585. If he had travelled over every nation in Europe, he would probably have found that both his sacred and profane pieces were performed in all its languages.

JAMES

James I.

JAMES I. BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 24th OF MARCH, 1602-3.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS I. &c. *Vandyck p. ab originali minuta*, facta per Fra. Hilyard*, 1617. *Smith f.* 1721; *h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS I. &c. *A copy of the above print, by Faber; h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *From a painting of Vandyck; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

At Hampton-Court are whole length portraits of James I. the queen of Bohemia, and prince Henry, by Vandyck, from originals done in this reign. The last has great merit.

JAMES I. &c. *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. From an original at Hampton Court. Engraved for Rapin's "History;" fol.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Van Somer p. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson (Jansen) p. R. White sc.* 1696; *sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson p. J. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

"James the first of England, and sext of "Scotland, a gude, godlie, and learned prince, "succeeded to his mother, in the yeire of the "warld 5537, yeire of Christ 1567: and nove "(now) to his cousinge of blessed memorie, "Elisabeth, lait queine of England, in the

* Sir Ant. Weldon informs us, that James could not be perſuaded to ſit for his picture. "Court and Character of K. James," p. 177.

" yeire of the warlde, 5563, in the yeire of Christ, " 1603. He married Anna, daughter to Frede- " rik II. king of Denmarke, &c. and Sophia, Ul- " ricus the duke of Mekelburgh his only daugh- " ter; quha (who) has borne unto him alreadie, " Henrie Frederik the prince, the 19 of Febr. " 1593; Elizabeth, 19 August, 1596; Marga- " ret, 24 Decemb. 1598; Charles duke of Ro- " say. *, 19 Novemb. 1600: and he is now pre- " senthe king of England, Scotland, France, and " Ireland; and this yeir, 1603, is the first of " his reigne in England, &c. and the 37 yeir of " his reign in Scotland." *One of the set of Stuarts before described; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. A°. 1603, *Æt.* 37; *P. de Iudeis (de Jode) Antverp. sc. 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Æt.* 38, 1604; *Crispin van de Pass exc. Coloniæ, 8vo. In a square frame, supported by a lion and griffon.*—The latter belonged to queen Elizabeth's arms, and was placed here by mistake.

JAMES I. on horseback; *F. Delaram sc. View of London; b. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *F. D. (Francis Delaram) sc.* 1619, *4to.*

JAMES I. *crowned and sitting; a sword in his right-hand, a death's head in his left, which rests on his knee. Before him stands prince Henry, whose left hand is upon a death's head on a table; W. Passæus sc.* 1621.

JAMES I. inscribed *Solomon;* by which appellation, and that of the *Platonic king*, he was sometimes distinguished. *The portrait is in the title to bishop*

* The first duke of Rothsay was the eldest son of Robert III. who was before earl of Carrick and Athol.

KING JAMES I

Began to Reign
24 Mar: 1603.
Lived 59 Years.
Reign'd 22 Yrs
Died A.D. 1625.

bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's "Mercy;" 4to. and engraved by Wm Pass.

JAMES I. *S. Passæus sc. sitting; whole length; h. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *S. Passæus delin. et sc. 4to.*

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *Johan. Wierix f. whole lengths; h. sh.*

GIACOMO, re della Gran Bretagna *A. B. (Bloom) sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in a chair; Vaughn sc. 4to.*

JAMES I. *hat and feather; gloves in his hand; Stent *; h. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *a sword in his right hand, and a globe in his left; Stent; 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pet. Iselb. exc. 4to.*

JAMES I. *oval; underneath, "Mars Puer," &c. small.*

JAMES I. *four English verses:—"View here the ef-"figies of a prudent King," &c. 12mo.*

JAMES I. *holding a sword and globe, which he rests on a cushion; 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *in armour, over which is an ermined robe; battle at a distance; 4to.*

JAMES I. *together with king David, supporting the Book of Psalms; neat whole lengths, in Marshall's best manner, 12mo. Frontispiece to the King's translation of the Psalms.*

It is obvious to remark here, that James was sarcastically called Solomon, the son of David, by Henry IV. of France.

JAMES I. and his queen: *the king is in armour, the queen in a ruff and farthingale, very neatly engraved; whole lengths; h. sh.*

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *Elstracke sc. neat: in the engraved title to "Basiologia," a set of our kings published by Holland, 1618.*

* Stent was a printseller, and a copper-plate printer, as the word *excudit* on his prints intimates.

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *whole lengths, under two arches, with a genealogy of their family.*

JACOBUS et ANNA; *near whole lengths; a helmet on the ground; eight Latin verses; h. sh.*

JAMES I. and his son prince Henry, *with the genealogy of the Stuarts at the top; h. sh.*

JAMES I. and his son Prince Henry; *on horseback; the horses richly caparisoned; sh. scarce.*

JAMES I. *sitting, crowned, holding a sword and globe. Prince Charles stands before him, with a feather in his left hand. English verses at bottom;* 1621. *W. Pass figuravit & sc. fine.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pelham f. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

JAQUES premier, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

HISTORICAL PRINTS.

JAMES I. *joining the hands of the kings of Sweden and Denmark; a wooden print. In the title to the "Joyful peace, concluded between the king of Denmark, and the king of Sweden, by means of James," &c.* 1613.

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Elstracke sc. In "Time's Store-house;" fol.* 1619.

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Cockson sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; lord Bacon the chancellor standing on his right hand, and Henry Montague, lord-treasurer, on his left; beneath the latter sits prince Charles. The portrait in the herald's coat is Sir Wm Segar: above are the king's arms, and the arms of the English and Scottish nobility: large sh.*

This

This curious print, which is without the engraver's name, is in the collection of Joseph Gulston, esq.

The apotheosis of JAMES I. *It is in the cieling of the Banquetting House at Whitehall, and is engraved in three sheets by Gribelin, after Rubens.*

The love of peace seems to have been the ruling passion in James I. * To this he sacrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the ex-

 ertion

* He is said to have been painted abroad with a ſcabbard without a ſword, and with a ſword which no body could draw, tho' ſeveral were pulling at it †. Sir Kenelm Digby imputes the ſtrong averſion James had to a drawn ſword to the fright his mother was in, during her pregnancy, at the ſight of the ſwords with which David Rizzio, her ſecretary, was aſſaſſinated in her preſence. "Hence it came," ſays this author, "that her ſon, king James, had ſuch an "averſion, all his life-time, to a naked ſword; that he could not ſee one "without a great emotion of the ſpirits, although otherwiſe courageous e-"nough; yet he could not over-maſter his paſſions in this particular. I re-"member, when he dubbed me knight, in the ceremony of putting the point "of a naked ſword upon my ſhoulder, he could not endure to look upon it, "but turned his face another way; inſomuch that, in lieu of touching my "ſhoulder, he had almoſt thruſt the point into my eyes, had not the duke of "Buckingham guided his hand aright ‡." I ſhall only add to what Sir Kenelm has obſerved, that James diſcovered ſo many marks of puſillanimity, when the ſword was at a diſtance from him, that it is needleſs, in this caſe, to allege that an impreſſion was made upon his tender frame before he ſaw the light. Sir Kenelm might as well have told us, that it was owing to as early a ſympathetic impreſſion that this prince was ſo great an admirer of handſome men. Sir Anthony Weldon ſays, that "he naturally loved not the "ſight of a ſoldier, nor any valiant man."

† Wilſon's "Life of James I."

‡ Digby's "Diſcourſe of the Powder of Sympathy," p. 104, 105, edit. 1658.

ertion of his prerogative, drew from him this confession: "That though a king *in abstracto*, had "all power, a king *in concreto*, was bound to ob- "serve the laws of the country which he govern- "ed." But if all restraints on his prerogative had been taken off, and he could have been, in reality, that abstracted king which he had formed in his imagination, he possessed too much good-nature to have been a tyrant. See Class IX.

ANNE of Denmark, queen of king James I, *C. Johnson p. At Somerset House; Illust. Head.*

"Anna daughter to that nobil prince of wor- "thie memorie, Frederik the II. king of Den- "mark, &c. marijt unto James the sext, in the "yeir of Christ, 1590; who hath born unto him "alreadie fyve children befoir mentioned. The "Lord in mercie indevv thame and their posteri- "ties, with sick measure of his grace, that not on- "lie the kirk of Christ, in thair dominions, but "also in whole Europe, may find a blessinge in "their happie government: Amen," 4*to*, 1603.

ANNA, Frederici II. Danorum Regis Filia, Jacobi VI. Scotorum, Anglorum primi electi Regis, uxor; lectissima heroina; 4*to*.

ANNA, &c. *in a square sprigged ruff; Crispin de Pass f.* 1604; 8*vo*.

ANNE, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. On horseback; view of Windsor Castle; h. sh.*

ANNA, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4*to*.

ANNA, &c. *S. P. sc. A crown over her head; jewels in her hair.*

This print, which is a small oval, is from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. A few proofs

proofs only were wrought off, by order of the reverend Mr Huddesford, the late worthy keeper, which he presented to his friends.

ANNA, &c. *a wooden print; her name is in a semicircle above the head; 12mo.*

ANNA, Frederici Danorum regis filia, &c. *4to.*

ANN of Denmark, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

ANNE of Denmark, *richly dressed. Sold by William Sherwin, mezz. h. sh.*

ANNE of Denmark; *a monumental effigy, lying on a tomb, in her royal robes: her head rests on a square stone, inscribed "Jacob's stone," alluding to his dream of the ladder; various emblems; curious.*

At St John's College in Cambridge, in the master's lodge, is a portrait of her, with the hair in much the same form as it was worn in the year 1770.

Though the portrait of Anne of Denmark be among the heads of illustrious persons, she was only illustrious as she was a queen. There was nothing above mediocrity in any circumstance of her character. *Ob.* 1 *Mar.* 1618-19,

HENRY, prince of Wales, eldest son of king James I. *G. Vertue sc. From a curious limning by Isaac Oliver, in the collection of R. Mead, M. D.*

HENRY, prince of Wales; *J. Oliver p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr Mead; Illust. Head.*

HENRICUS princeps; *C. Johnson p. Gribelin sc.*

Prince HENRY; *Elstracke sc. whole length; hat and feather on a table by him; 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps; *Crispin van de Pass exc. 8vo.*

HENRICUS princeps, *with his genealogy; a small head; Crispin Pass sc.*

HEN-

HENRICUS princeps, *in armour, exercising with a lance; a whole length; S. Passæus sc.* 1612; *h. sh. the original print.*

HENRICUS princeps, *exercising with a lance; W. Hole sc. copied from Pass; there is another copy in the "Heroologia †;" 8vo. and a third in 4to.*

He was employed in this exercise, when the French ambassador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: "Tell your master, said the prince, how you left "me engaged."

HENRICUS princeps Walliæ; *a head, in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

HENRY, prince, &c. *Sold in Lombard Street, by Henry Balaam; 4to.*

HENRY, prince, &c. *in a cloak and trunk breeches: sold in Pope's Head Alley; h. sh. scarce.*

HENRICUS princeps; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps; *C. Boel f. P. de Jode exc. oval; ornaments; h. sh.*

Prince HENRY; *Hole sc. whole length.*

HENRICUS princeps: *In the same plate with the three other princes who died young; namely, Edward VI. Henry, duke of Gloucester, brother to Charles II. and Wm duke of Gloucester, son of the prince and princess of Denmark; h. sh. mezz.*

Prince Henry's portrait, by Van Somer, is at Hampton-Court.

Arms, literature, and business engaged the attention of this excellent young prince, who seems to have had neither leisure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleasure. The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues, were

* Hugh Holland, a ſtationer in London, was author of the "Heroologia." The portraits in it, which are genuine and neatly executed, were engraved in this reign by Criſpin Paſs, and his ſiſter Magdalen. See the commendatory verſes before the book, which is a ſmall folio.

were respected by every rank and order of men. Though he was snatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendor of his character, ordered that no mourning should be worn for him *. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1612, *Æt.* 18.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales; *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) sc. whole length; in armour;* 8*vo.*

CAROLUS princeps, &c. *Fr. Delaram sc. on horseback; Richmond at a distance; h. sh.*

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, *F. Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

CAROLUS princeps; *Crisp. de Pass exc.* 4*to.*

CAROLUS princeps; *four Latin verses; Crispin de Pass sc.* 8*vo.*

CHARLES, Prince, &c. *Wil. Pass sc. At the bottom are two soldiers presenting their muskets;* 4*to* †.

CAROLUS princeps; *Sim. Pass f.* 12*mo. Over the dedication of James the First's Works in Latin, translated by bishop Montague.*

Another

* So says Rapin; but when the princess Elizabeth "was espoused to the "count Palatine of the Rhine, which was a few weeks after the death of "prince Henry, she appeared in a black velvet gown, which, Mr Anstis "doubts not, was worn as mourning for prince Henry. On the fourteenth "of February following, at her wedding, the king was in a most sumptuous "black suit, which Mr Anstis supposes was worn as mourning for the prince." See Miscellaneous Pieces at the end of the second edition of Leland's "*Collectanea*," vol. v. p. 330, 334, and compare the passages with Neal's "History of the Puritans," ii. p. 101. In Birch's "Historical View of the "Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 217, it is said, that James "would not suffer his subjects to wear mourning for the deceased "queen." Hence, possibly, a mistake might arise with regard to prince Henry.

† I have seen these figures in a border which was engraved on a distinct plate, and affixed to several prints.

Another, by the same hand, 8vo; and a third, in the robes of the Garter, 4to.

CAROLUS, Prince de Galles; *ten French verses, 4to. uncommon.*

Prince CHARLES and the Infanta: *Christ joining their hands, 4to. This has been mistaken for the Prince and Henrietta Maria.*

Prince CHARLES and "Maria Henrietta *, *with "the arms and marriages past betwixt England and "France;" sh.*

This prince, though possessed of many excellent qualities, was never so popular as his brother. The king continued to call him "Baby Charles," from his infancy, even to the time of the marriage treaty with France. In 1623, Charles, with more than Spanish gallantry, but less than Spanish prudence, went to Madrid, to visit the infanta †. Howel, in his "Letters," and Wilson, in his "Life of James I." have given us an account of the prince's journey to Spain, of the tedious and tantalizing formalities during the course of the treaty; of the interview betwixt these two great personages; and several other curious and interesting particulars, in relation to that romantic and mysterious affair.

ELIZABETH, daughter to king James; *eight Latin, and as many English verses, by John Davies. Sold by John Boswell; sheet; scarce.*

The Lady ELIZABETH, daughter of James I. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

ELISABETHA, Regina Bohemiæ; *Crispin Pass sc. 8vo. four Latin verses.*

ELISA-

* Sic Orig.

† Sister of Philip IV. There are three prints of this Princess, one by Crispin Pass, and two by Simon.

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crispinus Passæus, Junior, sc. h. sh.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *large ruff, feather in her hair, h. sh. uncommon.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *on horseback, the horse richly comparisoned, h. sh. scarce.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crisp. Queborinus sc.* 1662, 8*vo.*

The Princess ELISABETHA, Queen of Bohemia, *a book in her left hand; sold by J. Balaam, large h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, princess Palatine, *with a Latin dedication to James I. Mireveldius * p. Boethius Bolsuerdus sc.* 1615; *sh. fine.*

ELIZABETH reine de Boheme; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; *Faber f. 4to.* See the next reign.

At Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, the seat of lord Craven, are the portraits of the queen of Bohemia and all her children.

This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was in the Low Countries, called the "Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress † seemed to have no other effect

* Or Miereveldius.

† Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule, to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish "mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; "with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before.

CHARLES, second son of the elector Palatine; *an infant; sold by Jenner; small 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

Princeps RUPERTUS, *a child, in an oval, encompassed with scrolls; 4to.*

Prince RUPERT, *or* Robert, *a child, with a jewel at his breast; oval; 4to.*

ELIZABETH, princessa Palatina, filia regis Bohemiæ; *a child; the four seasons in the ornaments; small h. sh.*

That pregnancy of genius by which the princess Elizabeth was so eminently distinguished, was conspicuous at this early period of her life. She was one of the most extraordinary children, as she was afterwards one of the most illustrious women of her age. See the next reign.

FAMILY PIECES.

JAMES I. his queen, and prince Henry; *a small oval, two inches 3-8ths, by one inch 7-8ths: from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. It was engraved by one of the family of Pass, probably by Simon.* But few proofs have been taken from this curious plate.

Progenies JACOBI et ANNÆ, R. R. Mag. Brit. *viz. Henricus, Carolus, Elizabetha, Maria, & Sophia. In eadem tabula, progenies R. R. Bohemiæ.* 1. *Frederick;* 2. *Carolus;* 3. *Elizabetha;* 4. *Robertus* *; 5. *Mauritius;* 6. *Lovisa Hollandina;* 7. *Ludovicus.*

* "He was named Rupert, in memory of Rupert the first emperor of the "Palatines." CAMDEN.

Ludovicus. Will. Passæus sc. 1621; *large h. sh. scarce.*

In the family of James I. there is no portrait of Robert, the king's second son, nor any of the princess Margaret, who died before Mary and Sophia. These two last princesses are represented very young, leaning on death's heads, with palms in their hands. It is probable that there were no originals of the other two, to engrave from.

The progenie of the renowned prince JAMES, &c. *This print, which is similar to the next above, was engraved by George Mountaine.*

JAMES I. and his Family, *in a square, within a pyramidal triangle, supported by Christ;* "Vox Dei" *at the top; in the manner of Pass; 4to. It appears to be a companion to the next, engraved in the same manner.*

JAMES I. *on his throne; Prince Charles presenting the King and Queen of Bohemia, in parliament, to his father; the people at the bottom, holding out their hands and hearts;* "Vox Regis" *at the top.*

JAMES I. and his Family, *kneeling at the top of a triumphal arch; Guy Fawks, &c. below; in the manner of Simon Pass; sh. This curious print was done in commemoration of the deliverance from the powder-plot.*

As I shall have occasion hereafter to make particular mention of the Palatine family, I shall only observe here, that Frederic, the eldest son of the king of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overset, in a thick fog, and the prince clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty saved his life by swimming.

JAMES

JAMES I. CLASS II.

JAMES I. *sitting; prince Charles and his sister standing; nobles, &c.*

The king and queen of Bohemia, and four only of their children; *Will. Pass fecit ad vivum figuratur, 1621. This, and the other family piece, by Pass, have verses at bottom.*

The King and Queen of Bohemia*, *with eight children; seven only are named; twelve English verses; Vaughan sc. 4to.*

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS of STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THOMAS EGERTON, baron of Ellesmere, lord high-chancellor. See an account of him and lord Bacon, in the class of Lawyers; and of the lord-keeper Williams, in that of Clergymen.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. *From an original at Knowle, in the possession of Lionel duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

The earl of Dorset, who may be ranked with the first men of his age in his literary and political character, was an admirable manager of his private fortune and the public revenue. He succeeded, early in life, to an immense estate, which, as he thought, set him above economy; but in a few years, by excessive magnificence and dissipation, he found himself involved in debt. The indignity of being kept in

* It is worthy of remark, that Frederic, elector Palatine, and the princess Elizabeth, were asked by the publication of banns in the Chapel Royal. Winwood's "Memorials, iii. p. 431.

ROBERT CECIL,

Earl of Salisbury.

in waiting by an alderman, of whom he had occasion to borrow money, made so deep an impression upon him, that he resolved from that moment to be an economist; and managed his fortune so well, that he was thought a proper person to succeed lord Burleigh in the office of lord high-treasurer. He was continued in this office by James I. and on the thirteenth of March, 1603-4, created earl of Dorset. *Ob.* 19 April, 1608. See Class IX. May, 15, 1598.

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c. *Sold by J. Hind*; 4*to*.

ROBERT CECIL, comes Salisburiæ; *H. H. (Henry Hondius) del. & exc.* 4*to*.

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, comes Sarisburiæ; 8*vo*. *In the "Heroologia."*

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, &c. *H. Stock sc.* 4*to*.

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury; *Illust. Head.*

Robert Cecil was youngest son of William, lord Burleigh. He was one of the principal secretaries of State to queen Elizabeth, and master of the court of wards. Upon the accession of James, he was constituted sole secretary of state; and in the sixth year of his reign, lord-treasurer. He discharged his high offices with great abilities; and was, indeed, in industry and capacity scarce inferior to his father; but more artful, more insinuating, and far more insincere. King James used to call him his "Little beagle," alluding to the many discoveries he made, of which he sent him intelligence. *Ob.* 24 May, 1612 *. Creat. 4 May, 1605.

* He built the magnificent house at Hatfield, where much of the old furniture is preserved which was there in his life-time. There may be seen his portrait, and several of the lord-treasurer, his father; one of which is Mosaic. There is also a portrait of the celebrated Laura, of whom Petrarch was enamoured, inscribed,

THOMAS HOWARD, comes Suffolciæ, & totius Angliæ thesaurarius; *R. Elstracke sc. small 4to.*

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, was son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk; by his second dutchess Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Audley of Walden. He was one of the volunteers in the memorable engagement with the Spanish armada, in 1588, and afterwards in the expedition to Cadiz; on both which occasions he gave signal proofs of his courage. He was, soon
Cr. 1603. after the accession of James, created earl of Suffolk; was afterwards constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and in 1614, lord-treasurer of England. In 1619, he was dismissed from his office, and fined 30,000l. for taking bribes, and embezzling the king's treasure; crimes more imputable to his countess than himself. His ruin was, with great probability supposed to be involved in that of his son-in-law, the earl of Somerset. Thomas Howard, his second son, was the first earl of Berkshire of this family. *Ob.* 28 May, 1626 *.

SIR HENRY MONTAGUE, one of the leading members of the house of commons, in this reign,

"Laura fui, viridem Raphael facit atque Petrarcha."

There is a print of this lady in Thomasin's curious book, intitled, "Petrarcha redi vivus."

* He built the vast structure called Audley Inn ‖, the greatest part of which is demolished. There is a set of views of this stately palace, by Winstanley. The prints are scarce, as the plates were engraved for one of the descendants of the lord-treasurer. It is remarkable that forty-nine and fifty pounds, were bid for this book of views, at Dr Mead's sale, by Messieurs Bathoe and Ingram, booksellers in London, who received unlimited commissions from Mr Walpole, and the late Mr Barrett of Kent, to buy it. The value of the book is four or five guineas.

What remains of Audley End hath been improved with much taste, by Sir John Griffin.

‖ Or Audley End.

reign, and lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, was, by the interest of the countess of Buckingham, mother to the duke, made lord treasurer. His staff, which he was forced to resign in less than a year, is said to have cost him 20,000l. He was succeeded by the earl of Middlesex, who was soon succeeded by others. The last mentioned peer said to one of his friends, "that the best way to prevent "death, was to get to be lord-treasurer, for none "died in this office." The head of Sir Henry Montague is in the class of lawyers. 18 Jac. I.

SIR JAMES LEY, lord-treasurer. See Class VI.

EDWARD SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, &c. lord privy-seal; *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; *4to.*

The earl of Worcester was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the courts of queen Elizabeth and James I. In his youth, he was remarkable for his athletic constitution, and distinguished himself by the manly exercises of riding and tilting, in which he was perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries. In the 43d of Eliz. he was appointed master of the horse; which office he resigned in the 13th of James, and was made lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 3 Mar. 1627-8. He was ancestor to the present duke of Beaufort. Cr. 1514.

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, lord high-chamberlain; *RV in a cypher; sold by Compton Holland; 4to.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

The earl of Oxford, who had been a dissolute and debauched young man, was, when the fervour of his youth abated, one of the most distinguished characters of his time. He was ever among the foremost to do his country service, in the senate, or the field; was one of the few among the nobility, who dared to check the prerogative; and could not forbear giving vent to his indignation, when he saw the king's tameness with respect to the Palatinate, in such terms as occasioned his being sent to the Tower. Though he inherited all the martial ardour of his family, he could never exert it in this reign, but in attempting impossibilities. He was one of the "handful of men" who went under Sir Horace Vere, against the great army of Spinola *; and headed a party of brave soldiers in a desperate attack on the impregnable works of that general, at Terheiden; in which he exerted himself so much, that it threw him into a fever, which soon put an end to his life.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, earl-marshal. See Class III. See also the next reign.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, baron of Effingham, lord high-admiral, &c. *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

There is a whole length of the earl of Nottingham, in the robes of the Garter, standing under an arch, engraved by William Rogers, for Sir William Segar's "Honour civil and military," folio.

His portrait, by Mytens, is at Hampton Court.

The

* The portraits of the chief of them, by Mierevelt, are at lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk.

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM

The earl of Nottingham, who in the late reign made so great a figure as a sea-officer, was in this employed as an ambassador; the pacific king, thinking he could do as much by negociation, as Elizabeth did by fighting. In his embassy to Spain, he was attended by a splendid train of five hundred persons. The ignorant Spaniards, who had heard much of the Kentish long-tails, and other monsters, in this nation of heretics, were astonished when he made his public entry, not only at seeing the human form, but at seeing it in superior health and beauty to what it appeared in in their own country *.

GEORGE, earl of Buckingham, &c. 1617; *Simon Passæus sc. L. Laur. Lisle exc. a head in an oval.*

GEORGE, marquis of Buckingham, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. To the knees in an oval.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham; *on horseback; ships, &c. alluding to his office of lord high-admiral; Guil. Passæus h. sh.* Promoted 30 Jan. 1617-8.

The duke of Buckingham, by the elegance of his person †, and the courtliness of his address, presently gained as great an ascendant over James, as the favourite of any other prince Cr. duke, 1623.

* It is observable, that Monsf. Buffon includes the seat of beauty within a certain latitude, so as just to take in all France, and exclude England. One would imagine, that he formed his ideas of the persons of the English from the vile portraits of some of their engravers.

† It was for his fine face that the king usually called him *Stenny*, which is the diminutive of Stephen. He, by this appellation, paid a very singular compliment to *the splendor of his beauty*, alluding to Acts vi. 5. 15. where it is said of St Stephen, "All that sat in the council looking stedfastly on "him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Some of the duke's compliments and expressions of servility to the king, were no less singular in their kind: one of his letters concludes with, "Your faithful Dog STENNY."

is known to have done, by a long course of assiduity and insinuation. It is no wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man, suddenly raised from a private station should be so invidious; and especially as the duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the use of these, as the fond king was in bestowing them. But it must be acknowledged, that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and sincerity of a soldier; and was one of those few courtiers who were as honest and open in their enmity, as military men are in their friendship. He was the last reigning favourite that ever tyrannized in this kingdom †. See the next reign.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond, lord great-chamberlain, and admiral of Scotland, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. 4to.* See the next division.

GREAT

* There is ſtill a tradition in Spain, that the Duke of Buckingham, who had ever a violent propenſity to intrigue, was very particular in his addreſſes to the counteſs of Olivares, who made an ample diſcovery of his gallantry to her huſband. Upon which it was concerted betwixt them, that the counteſs ſhould make the duke an aſſignation, and ſubſtitute a girl who had been long infected with an infamous diſtemper, in her place. The aſſignation was accordingly made, and the effect fully anſwered their expectation. This ſtory, ſuppoſing it a fact, which Lord Clarendon will not allow, accounts for the duke's avowing the moſt determined enmity againſt Olivares, at parting from him; and is ſimilar to his conduct in France, where he had the temerity to be as particular in his addreſſes to Anne of Auſtria, queen of Lewis XIII. Arthur Wilſon plainly hints at this piece of ſecret hiſtory, which paſſed current in his time. See Wilſon's Life of James I. in Kennet's "Complete Hiſt." vol. ii. p. 773.

Lvdovick Duke of Lenox, &c.

The Seal & Autograph of the Duke of Lenox.

Lenox

From the Original in the Poſſeſsion of
John Thane.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond and Lenox (or LENNOX), lord-steward of his majesty's household; *P. V. S. (Paul van Somer) p. Jo. Barra sc. 1624; whole length; large h. sh. very scarce and fine.* Promot. 1 Nov. 1615.

At the earl of Pomfret's, at Easton, was a portrait of him by Rubens. There is one at Gorhambury. But the most considerable is the excellent whole length of him, by Van Somer, at Petworth.

This nobleman was son to Esme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John, lord d'Aubignie, younger brother to Matthew, earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James. On the seventeenth of May, 21 of James I. he was created earl of Newcastle, and duke of Richmond. He had a great share of the king's confidence and esteem, which indeed he merited; as he was a man of an excellent character. He married three wives: his first was of the family of Ruthven; his second of that of Campbell; and his last, Frances, daughter of Thomas, viscount Howard of Bindon. He died suddenly, 1623. His dutchess assigned a very particular reason for his being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed *.

ROBERTUS CAR, comes Somerset; *S. P. (Simon Passæus) sc. 4to.*

ROBERTUS CAR, &c. *two Latin lines at bottom: "Hic ille est," &c. small 4to.*

* Kennet ii. p. 777.

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerset, viscount Rochester, &c. and the lady Frances, his wife; 4*to*, *in a book, intitled, "Truth brought to Light, and discovered by Time, or a Discourse and historical Narration of the first fourteen years of king James's reign,"* 1651, 4*to*. *There is a copy of this print before "The Cases of Impotency," printed by Curle. It was engraved by Michael Vandergucht.*

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerset; *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

This portrait, which represents him as a black robust man, is not genuine. The earl of Somerset had light hair, and a reddish beard *. His face was rather effeminate; a kind of beauty which took much with James the First.

At Newbottle, the marquis of Lothian's, not far from Edinburgh, is a head of him, with small features, and flaxen hair.

Robert Car was page to king James before his accession to the throne of England, and was, at his coronation, made one of the knights of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several of our historians, of his introduction to the king at a tilting, about eight years after †. He was afterwards created viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerset; and was advanced to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the earl of Salisbury, he became prime minister, and dispenser of the king's favours; and had the prudence to shew a due regard to the English, without slighting his own countrymen. His talents were neither shining, nor mean; and he was habitually a courtier and a statesman. In the

Cr. earl, 4 Nov. 1613; and made lord-chamberlain, 10 July, 1614.

* See Lloyd's "State Worthies," p. 746.
† See Dr Birch's Lives, with the Illust. Heads, vol. ii. p. 19.

C. Jansen pinx.t

R. Cooper sc.t

MARY HERBERT

Countess of Pembroke

From the Original in the Possession of M.r Barnes.

Published Oct.r 1.st 1810 by I. Caulfield, 33, Titchfield Street.

C. Jansen pinx.t R. Cooper sculp.t

WILLIAM HERBERT,

Earl of Pembroke.

UNO JE SERVIRAY

From the Original in the Possession of Mr. Barnes.

Published Oct.r 1st 1810, by I. Caulfield, 33, Titchfield Street.

the plenitude of his power, he grew insolent, and visibly declined in the king's favour; especially upon the duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In May, 1616, he was condemned for being accessary to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; a crime in which he was involved with his countess *; but they both received the king's pardon. *Ob.* July, 1645.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household; *P. Van Somer p. S. Passæus sc.* 1617; *4to.*

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Sold by Stent, 4to.*

GUIL. comes Pembroch. Acad. Cane. *with Sir Thomas Bodley, and others; in the frontispiece to the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library*; *M. Burghers sc.*

The earl of Pembroke was as generally and deservedly esteemed as any nobleman of his time. He was well-bred; but his breeding and his manners were entirely English. He was generous, open, and sincere; loyal, and yet a friend to liberty. Few men possessed a greater quickness of apprehension, or a more penetrating judgment; and none could express themselves with more readiness or propriety. He was a man of letters himself, and an eminent patron of learned men. But he had, with all his excellencies, a strong propensity to pleasure, and frequently abandoned himself to women. He died suddenly, April 10, 1630 †. Cr. 1551, app. lord chamb. 15 Jac. I.

GEORGE

* His inauspicious marriage with this lady, which in the event proved his ruin, was attended with greater pomp and festivity than the marriage of any other subject of this kingdom. See a particular account of it in "The Detection of the Court and State of England, during the four last Reigns," p. 69, & seq.

† When his body was opened, in order to be embalmed, he was observed, immediately after the incision was made, to lift up his hand. This remarkable

Promot. 4 Jan. 1616-7. GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham, master of the horse: See the foregoing division.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

EARLS.

FRANCIS MANNERS, earl of Rutland; *sold by T. Jenner, 4to.*

Cr. 1525. The earl of Rutland, chief justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chaces north of Trent, and knight of the Garter. In 1616, he attended the king to Scotland, and afterwards commanded the fleet sent to bring prince Charles out of Spain. The calamities, supposed to be the effects of witchcraft, in the earl's family, are said to have occasioned the famous act of parliament in this reign, against sorcery, and other diabolical practices, which was lately repealed. Howel tells us in his Letters *, that "king James, a great while, was loth to believe there were witches; but that which happened to my lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him." This is contradictory to the tenor of the "Dæmonologia," which was published long before. In 1618, Joan Flower, and her two daughters, were accused of murdering Henry, lord Rooss, by witchcraft, and

ble circumstance, compared with lord Clarendon's account of his sudden death §, affords a strong presumptive proof that his distemper was an apoplexy. This anecdote may be depended on as a fact, as it was told by a descendant of the Pembroke family, who had often heard it related.

* Page 427.

§ Vol. i. p. 58; 8vo.

The right Honorabell FRAVNCIS MANNERS
Earle of Rutland and Baron Ross of Ham: lake Belvoire and Trusbutt, and Knight of the Honorable order of the Garter.

Published as the Act directs Jany 1 1795. by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square.

and of torturing the lord Francis his brother, and the lady Catharine his sister. These three women are said to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, and to have become "devils incarnate themselves." The mother died as she was going to prison: the daughters, who were tried by Sir Henry Hobart and Sir Edward Bromley, confessed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln. See Turner's "History of remarkable Providences," fol. &c. &c. This peer died without issue male, 17 Dec. 1632.

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, &c. *Simon Passæus sc.* 1617; *4to, scarce* *.

His portrait is at Bulstrode, together with the cat, which was with him in the Tower, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The earl of Southampton was one of the privy-council, but bore little or no part in the administration of affairs in this reign; as he was overborne, in the former part of it, by the earl of Salisbury, who conceived a dislike to him, on account of his attachment to the late earl of Essex. He was a sincere friend to his country: and such was his patriotic spirit, that he could not help expressing his indignation at the pacific measures of the king, for which he was committed a prisoner to the dean of Westminster, about the same time that the earl of Oxford was committed to the Tower. *Ob.* 1624. Cr. 1547.

HENRICUS

* Moſt of the heads by the family of Paſs, Elſtracke, and Delaram, are ſcarce, and ſome of them extremely rare.

HENRICUS PERCY, comes Northumberlandiæ; *Delaram sc.* 1619; *4to. Another of him in a hat, by the same hand.*

Cr. 1557. Henry, earl of Northumberland, was one of the gallant young noblemen who, in 1588, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, hired ships at their own expence, and joined the grand fleet under the lord high-admiral. He was afterwards one of the volunteers at the famous siege of Ostend. In the reign of James, he fell under a suspicion of being a party in the gunpowder plot, and, though innocent, suffered a tedious imprisonment of fifteen years *. He was a great lover and patron of learning. *Ob.* 5 Nov. 1632.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, *when young; in an oval; R. F.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *a small square; hat and truncheon; J. P. (John Payne) 12mo. Another of him on horseback; W. Pass sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *R. E. (Elstracke) sc. 4to.*

Cr. 1572. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, son of the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. He was one of the few noblemen in parliament who dared to attack, or at least to keep at bay, the "great monster the prerogative †." But he never appeared to so great an advantage as at the head of an army. See his character

* Thomas Percy, a distant relation of the earl, and one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, of which his lordship was captain, was proved to have been with him at Sion House the day before the intended execution of the plot. This unlucky circumstance was the occasion of his confinement.

† So called by Sir Edward Coke.

From a very rare Print in the Collection of
Robt Stearne Tighe Esqr

London, Pub. April 20. 1793 by J. Thane *Spur Street, Leicester Square.*

character among the swordsmen in the next reign; see also that of the countess of Essex in this.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, &c. *Mir. (Mierevelt) p. S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

The earl of Arundel was a great promoter of building with brick. It has been erroneously said that he was the first that introduced that kind of masonry into England *. See more of him in the reign of Charles I. Cr. 1579.

RICHARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *S. Passæus sc.* 1617; *4to.*

There is a whole length portrait of him at Charlton, the seat of lord Suffolk, in Wiltshire.

The earl of Dorset was an accomplished gentleman, and an excellent judge and munificent patron of literary merit. He was hospitable and bountiful to profusion; and was a great lover of masking, tilting, and other princely exercises, which recommended him to the notice, and gained him the esteem of prince Henry. *Ob.* 28 Mar. 1624, *Æt.* 35. Cr. 1603.

ROBERT SIDNEY, earl of Leicester, &c. *Simon Passæus. sc.*

Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, descended from a sister of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was, by James I. created earl of Leicester, and baron Sidney of Penshurst, the 2d of August, 1618. See viscount Lisle. Cr. 1618.

JOHN

* As to brick buildings in England, see Bagford's "Letter relating to the "Antiquities of London," p. lxxviii. It is prefixed to Leland's "Collectanea." See also a Dissertation by Dr Lyttelton, than Dean of Exeter, on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England, posterior to the time of the Romans, in vol. I. of "Archæologia, or miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," p. 140, &c. See also Mr Gough's Preface to his Anecdotes of "British Topography," p. 21, &c.

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol, &c. *Sold by Wm. Peake; 4to.*

This nobleman was one of the most accomplished ministers, as well as most estimable characters of his time. He was ambassador from James to the emperor, and afterwards to Spain. He possessed all the phlegm requisite for a Spanish embassy; and even for the tedious and fruitless negotiations of this reign. His credit in the court of Spain was beyond that of any other ambassador; and he received greater marks of distinction from his Catholic majesty. In the next reign, the Duke of Buckingham, who hated the man, dared to attack the minister; but he was bravely repelled *. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he sided with the parliament, and had the command of two troops of horse in their service; but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he adhered to the king. He was, in his juvenile years, a poet; but his poetry seems to be rather the effect of youth, than the production of genius. *Ob.* 6 Jan. 1652-3.

Cr. 15 Sept. 20 Jac. I.

VISCOUNTS.

ROBERT SIDNEY, viscount Lisle, &c. 1617; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

Robert, viscount Lisle, was lord-chamberlain to queen Anne. He and Sir Francis Vere distinguished themselves in the celebrated battle of Turnhoult, gained by prince Maurice, 1597; that general himself ascribing the glorious success

Cr. 13 May. 1603.

* His defence of his conduct in Spain, which was publicly called in question, by the duke of Buckingham, is in the State Trials, and in the tenth volume of Rapin's History.

Pub April 1.1800 by Richardson No 31 strand.

cess of the day, to their good conduct, and gallant behaviour. *Ob.* 1626. His portrait, with others of the Sidney family, was lately at Penshurst, in Kent; but that valuable collection is now sold and dispersed.

He is the same person with the earl of Leicester, before mentioned.

WILLIAM KNOLLIS (KNOLLES), Viscount Wallingford, &c. *Sold by John Hind: probably engraved by Simon Pass*; 4to.

William, son of Sir Francis Knolles, by Catharine Cary, daughter to Sir Thomas Bolen, and cousin german to queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his father in the office of treasurer of the queen's household, and was one of the delegates for making peace, 41 Eliz. Upon the accession of James, he was created baron of Grays-Inn, Oxfordshire, the place of his residence; and in the twelfth year of this reign, constituted master of the court of wards; and about two years after, created viscount Wallingford*. He died the 25th of May, 1632, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and lies buried at Grays. The ancient seat of this family is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. Cr. 5 Jan. 1616-7.

BARONS.

JOHN, LORD LUMLEY: *a small head: In "Sandford's Genealogical History," by Stebbing*, p. 423.

In the opposite page of this History, the character of lord Lumley, for piety, integrity, constancy, and patience, is mentioned with respect and honour. His first wife Joanna, eldest daughter Cr. 1514.

* He was created earl of Banbury, 18 Aug. 1626.

ter and coheiress of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, is celebrated as a learned lady by Ballard. She translated a considerable part of the works of Isocrates into Latin, and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English *. This lord was the last baron of Lumley. Mention is made of one of his ancestors in Mr Walpole's "Noble Au-" thors," vol. i. p. 90, &c. edit. 2. Baron Lumley died April 10, 1609.

EDMUND, Baron Sheffield, &c. knight of the Garter; *R. Elstracke sc. 4to.*

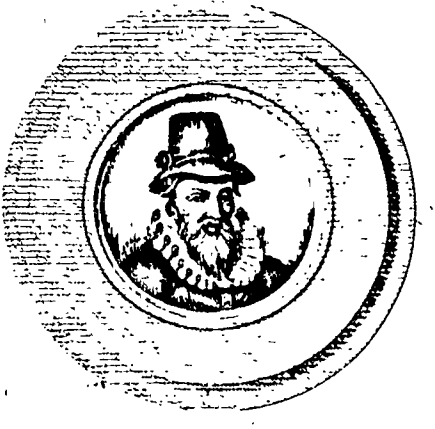
Edmund, lord Sheffield of Butterwicke. He was knighted by the lord-admiral for his distinguished bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, in 1588. He was afterwards governor of Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the States of Holland to queen Elizabeth. In the fourteenth of James I. he was appointed lord-president of the North; and 1 Car. I. created earl of Mulgrave. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80.

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton †. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Cr. 3 July, 1603. Lord Harington, who was highly and deservedly esteemed by James, had, together with his lady, the care of the education of the princess Elizabeth, only daughter to that monarch. In 1613, soon after the marriage of that princess with the elector Palatine, he, by the king's command, attended her into Germany. He 24 Aug. died at Worms the same year, a few days after he left the electoral court. He was father of the pious and amiable lord Harington, mentioned in the next article. There is a print of lord

* See Ballard's Memoirs, p. 121. † In Rutland.

JOHN LORD L'ISLEY. 1609



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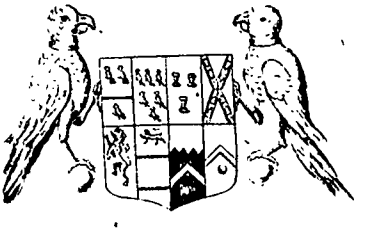


Publish'd by W Richardson Sept. 1797. York House Strand

lord Harington by Elstracke; but I forget whether of the father, or son.

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Dominus JOHANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton, Æt. 22: *in an oval, supported by a lion and a cock; verses underneath; 4to. scarce.*

JOHANNES HARINGTON, &c. *on horseback; verses in two compartments at bottom; very scarce, h. sh. There is a small wooden print of him, with four Latin, and as many English verses, before Stock's "Funerals and Life of John lord Harington,"* 1614.

His portrait, together with prince Henry's, is at lord Guildford's at Wroxton. The prince is represented cutting the throat of a stag. The young lord, then Sir John Harington, and the prince's particular friend, as is intimated by his arms hung on a tree, is at a little distance. The painter is not known.

This excellent young nobleman, amidst the allurements of a court, arrived at a pitch of virtue rarely to be found in cloisters *. He was pious, temperate, and chaste, without the least tincture of sourness or austerity. His learning and experience were far beyond his years; and he lived more in the short period of his life, than others in an advanced age. *Ob.* 1614, *Æt.* 22. His estate was inheritedby his two sisters, Lucy, countess of Bedford, and Anne, wife of Sir Robert Chichester.

JAMES, LORD HAY, baron of Saley (Sawley), master of his majesty's wardrobe, &c. *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

The portrait of him, at Castle Duplin, the seat of the earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, repre-

 sents

* This was apparent from his Diary.

sents him young, and very handsome. It was painted by Cornelius Jansen.

Creat. 29 June, 1615.

Lord Sawley was employed in several embassies in this reign. He was princely in his entertainment, magnificent in his dress, and splendid in his retinue. The king considered the vanity of this lord as ministerial to his purposes, and thought to dazzle foreign courts into respect for his ambassador; but he was generally treated with coldness, if not with contempt *. Arthur Wilson has given us a description of one of his dresses †, and Lloyd of one of the pies which was brought to his table ‡, by which we may judge of his extravagance §. He was, abstracted from his vanity, a man of a valuable character, and a complete gentleman. He was afterwards created viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle. It should be observed, that his passion for feasting and dress continued, almost to the last moment of his life, even when he knew that he was given over by his physicians. *Ob.* 25 April, 1436.

The

* Prince Maurice having received intelligence that the Engliſh ambaſſador and his retinue were to dine with him, called for the bill of fare, which was intended for the ordinary courſe of his table on that day; and finding a pig among other articles, ordered two pigs to be dreſſed, inſtead of one, without any other addition. This was an affront to the king, as well as his ambaſſador, as James had a particular averſion to that animal. The opprobrious pig was the occaſion of much laughter at this time.

† See Kennet's "Complete Hiſt." ii. p. 703.

‡ "State Worthies," p. 775.

§ When he made his public entry at Paris, his horſes were ſhod with ſilver. It is probable that ſome of their ſhoes were but ſlightly faſtened for the more oſtentatious diſplay of this vanity; and eſpecially, as a ſmith went in the proceſſion, with a bag of horſe ſhoe of the ſame metal, for a ſupply. If James had married his ſon Charles to the infanta, and ſhe had received the mines of Potoſi for her dowry, he could not well have carried his profuſion to a higher pitch, than he did in this embaſſy. When the earls of Carliſle and Holland eſpouſed Henrietta Maria, in the name of Charles I. they were cloathed in beaten ſilver.

The LORD MONTJOY BLOUNT; *M. A. D. Martin Droeshout sc. 8vo. without the border, which is from another plate: 4to. with the border: very rare.*

This evidently appears to be the same person with the lord Montjoy mentioned in Class III. of the reign of Charles I.

AN IRISH PEER.

ARTHUR, Lord Chichester, baron of Belfast. See an account of him among the men of the sword *.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS.

RICHARDUS BANCROFT, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *G. Vertue sc. small h. sh.*

Bishop Bancroft, who was translated from London to Canterbury, was a stout and zealous champion for the church, which he learnedly and ably defended to the confusion of its adversaries. Hence it was, that he was censured by the puritans as a friend to popery; but the imputation was absolutely groundless; on the contrary, by his address, in setting some of the secular priests against the Jesuits, as St Paul did the Pharisees against the Sadducees, he greatly reduced the force of the most formidable body of men engaged in the service of the church of

* The celebrated Napier, commonly called baron of Marcheſton, has been miſtaken for a peer; but his ſon was the firſt of the family who was ennobled. See Claſs IX.

Rome *. In the conference at Hampton-Court, he acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he thought him the fittest person to succeed Whitgift in the chair of Canterbury. He was indubitably a friend to the royal prerogative, and earnest in his defence of it, in which he followed the dictates of his conscience, and the genius of the times. *Ob.* 2. Nov. 1610, *Æt.* 67. Bishop Bancroft is the person meant as the chief overseer of the last translation of the Bible, in that paragraph of the preface to it beginning with " But it is high time to leave " them," &c. towards the end.

ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury; *J. Houbraken sc. From an original in the possession of Mr Kingsly; Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. 1617; *Simon Passæus sc. 4to. Another by Simon Pass, with a view of Lambeth; Compton Holland exc.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. *A copy from Pass, in Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGE ABBOT, *a small head by Marshall; in the title to his " Briefe Description of the whole " World."*

GEORGE ABBOT, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. In lord Clarendon's Hist.* 8vo †.

There

* This was in the preceding reign. See Sir John Harington's " Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 13. edit. 1657.

† The heads in lord Clarendon's " History" were originally engraved for Ward's " History of the Rebellion," in verse, 1713. Michael Vandergucht, and Vertue I is scholar, did the greatest part of them. The rest were engraved by R. White, Sturt, Kirkal, and Sympson. Many of them are from original paintings. See the preface to the first, and also to the third and last volume of the above mentioned book, where the names of the engravers, and the heads done by them, are particularly enumerated.

There is a portrait of him in the University Library at Cambridge, and another in the gallery at Gorhambury, near St Alban's.

Archbishop Abbot recommended himself to king James, by his prudent behaviour in Scotland, in relation to the union of the churches of that kingdom; and by his "Narrative of the case of Sprot," who was executed in 1608, for having been concerned in the Gowry conspiracy. As the reality of that dark design had been called in question, he endeavoured, by this narrative, to settle the minds of the people in the belief of it. He was a prelate of great learning and piety, but was esteemed a puritan in doctrine; and in discipline, too remiss for one placed at the head of the church *. He had a considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament now in use. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1633, *Æt.* 71 †. Tr. from London. Ap. 1611.

MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York; Jan. 16, 1605, *Æt.* 80. *From an original picture, in the possession of Mrs Hutton, widow of the late Dr Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury*; *F. Perry sc. 4to.*

Matthew Hutton was some time master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, he gained the highest applause from his public exercise before her, to which he owed his great preferments Tr. from Durham, 1595.

* Clarendon.

† This prelate was dean of Winchester, in 1599. Lord Clarendon was certainly mistaken, in saying that he had no preferment in the church before he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. See Le Neve, and Dr Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," p. 104.

ments in the church *. I have seen none of his works in English †. He died according to his epitaph, 16 Jan. 1605, *Æt.* 80. Hence it appears, that the word *obiit* on the original picture, is obliterated, as it is not engraved on the print; and that Fuller is mistaken in his age, who says he died in his seventy-sixth year. The epitaph is in Le Neve's "Lives." It is remarkable that the date of his death in Le Neve's "Fasti," differs from that in the epitaph; it is there said to have been on the fifteenth of Jan. ‡

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS, archiepiscopus Eboracensis; *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) sc. H. Holland exc. Sold by Geo. Humble in Pope's Head Alley; 4to.*

TOBIUS MATTHÆUS; *a copy, in Boissard; 4to.*

There

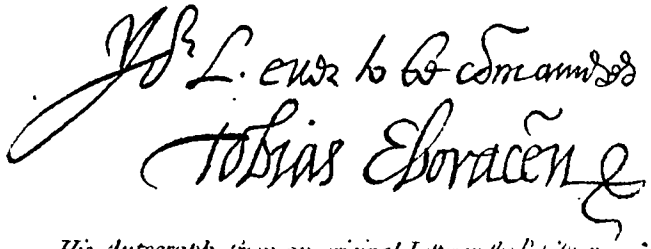
* Nicholas Robinson, afterwards bishop of Bangor, speaks thus of his performance on this occasion; "Unum illud audeo affirmare; in Huttono nostro "Buceri judicium, Martyris memoriam, vim Calvini, Musculi methodum, ex "hac concertatione liquido apparuisse: nemo potuit facere ut iste, nisi domi-"nus fuisset cum eo." Le Neve, in his article.

† "Commentatiunculam emisit de electione et reprobatione." "Ric Par-"keri Sceletos Cantabrigiensis;" in the fifth vol. of Lelandi "Collectanea," p. 205.

‡ Concerning his age at the time of his death, see B. Willis's "Survey of the Cathedral of York," &c. p. 52.

Archbishop Hutton had the boldness, in a sermon which he preached before queen Elizabeth, at Whitehall, to urge home to her conscience the delicate point of fixing the succession. He even told her, "that Nero was especially hated for wishing to have "no successor; and that Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to succeed him;" and very plainly intimated, that the eyes of the nation were turned upon the king of Scots, as the prince who, from proximity of blood, might reasonably expect to ascend the throne. It is probable that this highly pleased every one of the audience but the queen, who, contrary to their expectation, had command enough of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure in her countenance, to thank him for his discourse: but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was very

Tobias Matthew Arch-Bp. of York.



His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of
John Thane.

There is a portrait of him in the hall at Christ-Church, Oxon, of which he was dean.

This worthy prelate, who had been an ornament to the university of Oxford, was no less an ornament to his high station in the church. He had an admirable talent for preaching, which he never suffered to lie idle; but used to go from one town to another, to preach to crowded audiences. He kept an exact account of the sermons which he preached, after he was preferred; by which it appears, that he preached, when dean of Durham, 721; when bishop of that diocese, 550; and when archbishop of York, 721; in all, 1992*. He left nothing in print, but a Latin sermon against Campian; and a letter to James I. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1628, *Æt.* 82. He, especially in the early part of his life, was noted for his ready wit; and was equal, if not superior, to bishop Andrews, in the courtly faculty of punning. Tr. from Durham, 1606.

RICARDUS VAUGHANUS; *a Latin distich;* "*Londoni Præsul,*" *&c. In the* "*Heroologia;*" *8vo.*

Richard Vaughan, a native of Caernarvonshire, was educated in St John's College, Cambridge, and was an admired preacher in that university. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth; and successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. His merit was universally allowed to be equal to his dignity in the church; but none of his writings were ever printed. Fuller tells us, in his usual style, that "he was Tr. from Chester, Dec. 1604.

very desirous of procuring the Sermon; but the archbishop could never be prevailed with to let it go out of his hands ‖.

* Drake's "Antiq. of York."

‖ See Sir John Harington's "Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 188. &c.

a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded *;" and Owen, his countryman, has addressed one of his best epigrams to him, in which he gives him an excellent character †. *Ob.* 30 Mar. 1607.

JOHANNES KING, episcopus Londinensis; *N. Lockey p. et fieri curavit, S. Passæus sc. 4to.* *A copy in Boissard.*

JOHANNES KING, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church, Oxon.

John King was a very celebrated preacher at court, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was, by the latter, preferred to the deanry of
1605. Christ-Church; whence he was, for his merit,
Consec. removed to the see of London. He was a great
Sept. 1611. master of his tongue and his pen, and was styled by James, "the king of preachers ‡." He published lectures on Jonas, and several other sermons. The calumny of his dying in the communion of the church of Rome, which was asserted in print, has been amply refuted. *Ob.* 1621. He was buried under a plain stone in St Paul's Church, on which was inscribed only the word, "Resurgam §."

GEORGE

* "Worthies in Caernarv." p. 31. The quaint compliment of king James to Dr Martin Heaton, bishop of Ely, who was as fat as Vaughan, is equally applicable, and, indeed, hath been applied to that prelate. "Fat men "are apt to make lean sermons; but yours are not lean, but larded with "good learning ‖." The mode of larding was far from being limited to divinity; it prevailed in almost every species of composition; and it is a known fact, that those sermons were generally double larded, which were preached at court.

† Lib. ii. epig. 24.

‡ A character founded on a pun, or verbal allusion, is very cautiously to be admitted; but there is great truth in this, as he was the most natural and persuasive orator of his time.

§ When Sir Christopher Wren was describing the ground-plot of the new church of St Paul, he spoke to one of the men who attended him

‖ Harington's "Brief View," &c. in the article of Heaton, p. 81.

IAMES MOVNTAGV

GEORGE MOUNTAINE (MOUNTAIGNE), bishop of London, &c. *G. Y. sc. 4to.*

There is a good portrait of him at Wroxton.

George Mountaigne, bishop almoner to James I. received his education at Queen's College in Cambridge. He was some time divinity lecturer at Gresham College, and afterwards master of the Savoy. When the famous Neyle was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, he succeeded him in the deanry of Westminster. He was successively bishop of Lincoln, London, and Durham; and in 1628, succeeded Tobie Matthew in the see of York, and died the same year, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried at Cawood in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity. Tr. t Lond. 20 July, 1621.

JACOBUS MOUNTAGU, (or MONTAGU) episcopus Winton. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo. A copy in Boissard.*

JAMES MONTAGU; *24to.*

James, son of Sir Edward Mountagu of Boughton, and brother to the lord chief justice of the King's Bench in this reign. He was educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, and was the first master of Sidney College in that university, to which he was a great benefactor. He may indeed Tr. from Bath and Wells, Oct. 1616.

him, to bring him something to mark a particular spot. The man took up a fragment of a tomb, which lay among the ruins, upon which was inscribed "Resurgam;" "I shall rise again." Sir Christopher was struck with the inscription, the moment he saw it, and interpreted it as a good omen. The event was answerable, as he lived to see the church finished §. I conjecture that this was part of the stone under which bishop King was buried; and my conjecture is more than probable, as this word occurs in no other epitaph in Dugdale's "History of St Paul's."

§ See Wren's "Parentalia," or "London and its Environs described."

indeed be traced through all his preferments by his public benefactions, and acts of munificence. He was at the expence of bringing a rivulet into the town of Cambridge, through King's Ditch; which, before it was cleansed for this purpose, was a great nuisance to that place. He laid out large sums in repairing and beautifying the church and episcopal palace at Wells; and in finishing the church at Bath, which Oliver King his predecessor had begun, and which for near a century had the appearance of a ruin. While he sat in the see of Winchester, he was employed in his elaborate edition of king James's works in Latin. *Ob.* 20 July, 1618, *Æt.* 80. He lies buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, episcopus Winton. *J. Payne f. Frontispiece to his "Exposition of "the Ten Commandments;" fol. This is copied by R. White, in* 12*mo.*

LANCELOT, bishop of Winchester, &c. *Vaughn sc.* 4*to.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Hollar f.* 12*mo. In bishop Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer;" in which are several other heads by Hollar.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Loggan sc.* 1675.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Devotions;"* 18*vo.*

"If ever any merited to be
"The universal bishop, this was he;
"Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did
"drain
"Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain:

"These

"These pious drops are of the purest kind *,
"Which trickled from the limbeck of his
"mind."

This pious and very learned prelate, who may be ranked with the best preachers, and completest scholars of his age, appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works; which abound with Latin quotations, and trivial witticisms †. He was a man of polite manners, and lively conversation; and could quote Greek and Latin authors, or even pun, with king James. Charles, the son of that monarch, a little before his death recommended his sermons to the perusal of his children. Bishop Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable hand in the book of Chronology published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1626, *Æt.* 71. Bishop Buckeridge, in a sermon preached at his funeral, informs us, that he understood fifteen languages ‡; and justly observes, that all the places where he had preferment, were the better for him. It is certain, that he refused to accept of any bishopric in the reign of Elizabeth, because he would not basely submit to an alienation of the episcopal revenues ‖. Tr. from Ely, Feb. 1618.

GER-

* Here witticism and conceit would be extremely absurd, as the greatest purity and simplicity of language are highly proper, when we speak of, or to the Deity.

† No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James I. than sermons. There is a much greater disparity betwixt our best modern discourses and those of bishop Andrews, than betwixt the sermons of that prelate and those of Latimer.

‡ John Boyse, his contemporary, styles him, "In linguis Mithridates, in artibus Aristoteles."

‖ See an answer to a letter written at Oxford, and superscribed to Dr Samuel Turner, concerning the church and the revenues thereof, 4to pamphlet, p 33.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, episcopus Wigorniensis, *Æt.* 59.

" Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
" Vir, Præsul, Præco, More, Fide, arte, fuit:
" Osque probum, vultusque gravis, pectusque
" serenum:
" Alme Deus, tales præfice ubique Gregi."

M. S.

Ren. Elstracke sc. Frontisp. to his Works, fol. 1615. *The verses were written by Miles Smith, bishop of Glocester, who wrote the preface. He was also author of the preface to the Bible now in use.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In the* " *Heroologia*;" 8*vo.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In Boissard; it is copied from Elstracke.*

Tr. from Exeter, Oct. 1597.

Gervase Babington was some time chaplain to Henry, earl of Pembroke, and was supposed to have assisted his countess in her translation of the Psalms *. He left his books, which were of considerable value, to the library of the cathedral of Worcester. His works consist of notes on the Pentateuch, expositions of the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, and several sermons. His style is not free from such puerilities as are found in most of the best writers of this age. *Ob.* 17 May, 1610.

JOHANNES JEGON, C. C. C. C. Custos Epis. Norv. *Æt.* 50, 1661. *Etched by Mr Tyson. He is represented in his doctor's robes, but placed here as bishop of Norwich.*

Consecrated 19 Feb. 1602.

Dr John Jegon succeeded Dr Copcot in the mastership of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, the 10th of August, 1590, where he soon signalized himself by that just œconomy and singular prudence which gained him the esteem

* Ballard.

esteem of the society over which he presided. Hence it was that they considerably augmented his salary and fee for preaching. He was, in five years, four times vice-chancellor of the university; in which office he acted with ability and spirit. Being appealed to, in a controverted election of a master of Catharine Hall, he boldly and uprightly gave his opinion contrary to that of the queen and the archbishop of Canterbury. As a bishop, he distinguished himself by his zeal for conformity, and the exact management of his revenues, by which he was enabled to purchase a very considerable estate, and to enrich his family. This, in the latter part of his life, seems to have been the principal object of his attention. He deceased the the thirteenth of March, 1617. He was thought to have died too rich for a bishop, and to have expended too little of his ample fortune in acts of charity. The station in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, was that of master of his college, where he displayed all the discretion and gravity which was suitable to the character of a governor, and all that pleasantry and facetiousness which could recommend him as an agreeable companion. See more of him in Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College."

HENRY ROBINSON, bishop of Carlisle; a monumental effigy, inscribed, "Henrico Robinsono Carleo- Confirmed Bp. July, 1598.
"lensi, Collegii hujus, annis XVIII. præposito providis-
"simo, tandemque ecclesiæ Carleolensis totidem annis
"episcopo vigilantissimo: XIII Cal. Julii, anno a par-
"tu Virginis 1616, Ætat. 63°. pie in Domino dormi-
"enti, et in ecclesia Carleol. sepulto: Hoc Coll.
"ipsius laboribus vastitate ereptum, munificen-
"tia

" tia demum locupletatum, istud qualecunque
" MNHMEION, gratitudinis Testimonium collo-
" cavit * * *.

" Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit lampadis in-
" star;
" Deperdens oleum, non operam ille suam.
" In minimis fidò servo, majoribus apto,
" Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur."

He is represented kneeling with a candle in his right hand, and a crosier resting on his left arm; with several emblematical figures. Under the print, in the hand-writing of Mr Mores, an ingenious antiquary, late of Queen's College, Oxford, is this inscription; "Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon." sheet.

Henry Robinson was a native of Carlisle. In 1581, he was unanimously elected provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, at the head of which he continued about eighteen years, and by his example and authority restored its discipline, and left it in a most flourishing state, when he was deservedly promoted to the see of Carlisle. He was eminent in the university as a disputant and a preacher.

FRANCISCUS GODWIN, episcopus Landavensis, *Æt.* 51, 1613; *Vertue sc.* 1742; *h. sh.*

Francis Godwin was a learned divine, and a celebrated historian and antiquary. His laborious and useful " Catalogue of the Bishops of Eng-
Consec. Oct. 1601. " land," first published in 1601, was generally approved. It was for this valuable work, that queen Elizabeth, who knew how to distinguish merit, promoted him to the bishopric of

of Landaff. Dr Richardson has published an improved and elegant edition of this book. In his younger years, he wrote his "Man in the Moon, "or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domin- "go Gonsales, 1638;" 8vo. This philosophic romance, which has been several times printed, shews that he had a creative genius*. His "Nuncius inanimatus," which contains instructions to convey secret intelligence, is very scarce. *Ob.* April, 1633.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, episcopus Elyensis, &c. 1616; 4*to*. *By Simon Pass, but without his name. There is another of him, looking to the left, by the same hand, and with the same date, inscribed* "Episcopus Winton." 4*to*.

The former has been copied by Vertue. See Lancelot, bishop of Winchester.

JOHN OVERALL, bishop of Norwich, *Hollar f.* 1757, 12*mo*. *In Sparrow's "Rationale," &c.* JOHANNES OVERALL, &c. *R. White sc.* 4*to*.

John Overall was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was thence elected to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in that university. Sir Fulke Grevile, who was well acquainted with his learning and merit, recommended

* Domingo Gonſales, a little Spaniard, is ſuppoſed to be ſhipwrecked on an uninhabited iſland; where he taught ſeveral ganzas, or wild geeſe, to fly with a light machine, and to fetch and carry things for his conveniency. He, after ſome time, ventured to put himſelf into the machine, and they carried him with great eaſe. He happened to be in this aerial chariot, at the time of the year when theſe ganzas, which were birds of paſſage, took their flight to the moon, and was directly carried to that planet. He has given a very ingenious deſcription of what occurred to him on his way, and the wonderful things which he ſaw there. Dr Swift ſeems to have borrowed ſeveral hints from this novel, in his voyage to Laputa.

mended him to queen Elizabeth, as a proper person to succeed Dr Nowell, in the deanery of St Paul's, to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Norwich, and died within a year after his translation, 12 May, 1619. He was one of the translators of the Bible, in this reign *. I have heard of none of his works besides, but his "Convocation Book." Camden, in his "Annals of James I." styles him *a prodigious learned man.*

Confec. 1614. Tr. to Norwich, Sept. 1618.

ROBERTUS ABBATTUS, episcopus Salisburiensis; *Delaram sc. 4to. A copy, in Boissard.*

ROBERTUS ABBATUS, episcopus Sarum; 8*vo. In the "Heroologia."*

ROBERT ABBAT; 24*to.*

Robert Abbot, elder brother to George, archbishop of Canterbury, and in learning much his superior, was some time master of Baliol College in Oxford, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. In 1615, he was, for his great merit, preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are chiefly controversial, was his book "De Antichristo." King James commanded his "Paraphrase on the Apocalypse" to be printed with the second edition of his work; by which he paid himself a much greater compliment, than he did the bishop. *Ob.* 2 Mar. 1617, *Æt.* 59. He was one of the five bishops who within six years sat in the chair of Salisbury, in this reign.

Confec. 3 Dec. 1615.

ARTHU-

* See the names of the translators, and the parts assigned them, in the "Biographia," Artic. BOYS.

GEORGIUS CARLETONVS ἀναγραμματικῶς.

Age, tu solus regni cor.

* Per duodena regit mundi Solaureus astra Virgil

Orbis cor* Sol' est, regni cor tu (Pater) ut Sol
Orbe micat, regno sic tua scripta micant

ALIVD

Si Cor principium vitæ est, tota Anglia recte
Per tua jam dici Vivere scripta potest

Vic Pos S.T.B

Published by W Richardson No 31 Strand Nov 1. 1796.

[6]ARTHURUS LAKE, olim episc. Bathon. et Wellens. &c. *J. Payne sc. h. sh. A copy, in Boissard. It has also been copied by Hollar, in 4to. His head is before his works, fol.* 1629.

Arthur Lake, brother to Sir Thomas Lake, principal secretary of state to James I. was educated at New College in Oxford. In the beginning of this reign, he was preferred to the rich mastership of the hospital of St Cross, near Winchester. He was afterwards archdeacon of Surry, and dean of Worcester; and in 1616, he succeeded bishop Montague in the see of Bath and Wells. Several writers speak of him as a pattern of every kind of virtue. He was an excellent preacher, of extensive reading in divinity, and one of the best textuaries of his time. His works, which were published after his decease, consist of expositions of several of the Psalms, sermons, and meditations. *Ob.* 4 May, 1626, *Æt.* 59. Consec. 8 Dec. 1616.

He was a considerable benefactor to the library of New College, where he endowed two lectureships, one for the Hebrew language, and another for the mathematics *.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, episcopus Cicestriensis; 4*to.*

It is the original of the next print, and is prefixed to his "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercie," 1630. *This and the other prints in the same book were engraved by Frederic Hulsius.*

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, &c. *at his breast hangs a medal of the synod of Dort. In Boissard; small* 4*to.*

George Carleton was educated under the care of Bernard Gilpin, the famous northern apostle. Consec. July, 1618. Tr from Landaff, Sept. 1619.

* Richardson's "Godwin," p. 391

His parts were shining and solid; and wore, without any sensible diminution, to an advanced age. He distinguished himself whilst he was at Oxford, as a logician, an orator, and a poet; and was still more distinguished as a divine. He perhaps wrote upon a greater variety of subjects, than any other clergyman of his time: of these the Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue. He was deeply engaged in the Arminian controversy, and was one of the five divines sent to the synod of Dört, by James, where he maintained that the bishops were successors to the twelve apostles, and the presbyters to the seventy disciples. His elegant oration before the States of Holland, is in print. His "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy," &c. has gone through more editions than any of his works. In the fourth, printed in 4to. 1630, are a series of upwards of twenty small historical prints, chiefly relating to the plots and conspiracies against the church and state, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, engraved by Fred. Hulsius. *Ob.* 1628. He had by his first wife Anne, relict of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, a son named Henry, who was an antiepiscopalian, and had a captain's commission in the parliament army, in the civil war.

JOHANNES (WILLIAMS), Lincoln. episcop. Magni Angliæ sigilli custos, &c. *F. Delaram sc. Ornaments; h. sh. scarce.*

JOHANNES WILLIAMS, Episc. Linc. *Sold by Jenner. The original of Boissard's copy, 4to.*

JOANNES GULIELMUS, &c. *in Boissard; small 4to.*

Bishop Williams seems to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities

ties, to his magnificent and well conducted entertainment of the lord-chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish ambassadors, during his proctorship, at Cambridge. The chancellor told him, "that he was fit to serve a king;" and soon after recommended him at court. Lord Clarendon has given us a more disadvantageous, but probably a truer character of him, than bishop Hacket, who was his chaplain; as the probity of the former is less to be suspected, than the partiality of the latter. Both these authors have given us to understand, that his parts, whatever his principles might be, were very extraordinary; and his constitution still more extraordinary than his parts; as he could apply himself to study or business, and support his health, with only three hours sleep. He was at first despised by the lawyers, in his office of lord-keeper; but was soon admired for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and retentive memory; which enabled him to recapitulate any cause tried before him, without losing a circumstance. See the next reign, Class VI.

Made lord-keeper 10 July, 1621.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

PATRICIUS FORBESIUS, a Coirse, episcopus Aberdonensis, consiliarius regis.

"Pectoris indicio data frons est; quæque profundo
"Corde latent, tacitis reddit imago notis.
"Hoc vultu pietas, probitas constantia, candor,
"Sinceri referunt archetypos animi."

R. G. (Glover) sc. a small oval.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHN BOYS, D. D. dean of Canterbury; *four small portraits of him, in the engraved title to his works, 1629, fol. J. Payne sc.*

Installed May, 1619.

John Boys, who was educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was famous for his *Postils* in defence of our Liturgy; and was also much esteemed for his good life. He gained great applause by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration *, when he preached at Paul's Cross, on the fifth of November, in this reign. "Our pope, which art in Rome, cursed "be they name; perish may thy kingdom; "hindred may thy will be, as it is in heaven, "so in earth. Give us this day our cup in the "Lord's Supper; and remit our monies which "we have given for thy indulgences, as we send "them back unto thee; and lead us not into "heresy, but free us from misery: for thine "is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and "ever. Amen †." *Ob.* Sept. 1625.

JOHN DONNE, dean of St Paul's, *Æt.* 42. *M. Merian jun. sc. Frontisp. to his Sermons; fol.* 1640.

JOHN DONNE, &c. *Loggan sc.*

John

* See Boys on the last Psalm, p. 21.

† Polemical divinity, which is sometimes styled "Theologia armata ‡," was never more encouraged, or better disciplined, than at this period. Almost every divine attacked the pope, or one of his champions; and the most intemperate rage against the enemy was generally the most applauded. The king contrived an excellent expedient to perpetuate hostilities, by erecting a college for this branch of theology at Chelsea, where he appointed veterans for training up young divines to the service.

‡ By bishop Bull, &c.

[a] John Donne entered into holy orders by the persuasion of James I. who often expressed great satisfaction in his having been the means of introducing so worthy a person into the church. We hear much of him as a poet, but very little as a divine, though in the latter character he had great merit. His "Pseudo-martyr," in which he has effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal supremacy, is the most valuable of his prose writings. His sermons abound too much with the pedantry of the time in which they were written, to be at all esteemed in the present age. Some time before his death, when he was emaciated with study, and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped up in a sheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a shroud; and having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-side, as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument, in St Paul's church, was done after this portrait. See Dugdale's History of that Cathedral, p. 62. *Ob.* 31. March 1631.

Elected dean, Nov. 27, 1631.

FRANCISCUS WHITE, S. T. P. et ecclesiæ cathedralis Carleolensis decanus; Æt. 59, 1624. *T. Cocksonus sc. 4to.*

There are two other prints of him; one with a Latin, and the other with an English distich.

Francis White, the king's almoner, was some time dean, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle. In January, 1628, he was translated to Norwich; and on the fifteenth of November, 1631, was elected to the see of Ely, and confirmed the eighth of December following. He distinguished himself by his writings, and his disputations against popery, both in public and pri-

Installed, 1622.

Consecrated bishop, 3 Dec. 1626.

vate. Arthur Wilson mentions a *public conference and dispute*, in which he and Dr Daniel Featly opposed father Fisher and father Sweet; both Jesuits of eminence, at the house of Sir Humphrey Lind, in London *. He also held a conference with Fisher the Jesuit, three several times, in the king's presence. This was with a view of making the dutchess of Buckingham a convert to the Protestant church; but she still adhered to that of Rome †. The most considerable of Dr White's writings is his "Reply to Je-" suit Fisher's Answer to certain Questions pro-" pounded by his most gracious Majesty King " James," 1624, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed. Mention is made of more of his works, in the Bodleian Catalogue. *Ob.* Feb. 1637 ‡.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, archiepiscopus Spalatensis, *Æt.* 57, 1617. *Michael a Mierevelt ad vivum p. W. Delff sc. a head; 4to.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, &c. *Elstracke sc. half length: the head is exactly copied from the above. Frontisp. to his book "De Republica Ecclesias-" tica," 1617; fol.*

There is a portrait of him by Tintoret, at Devonshire-house, in Piccadilly.

Installed, 18 May, 1618. Marc Antonio de Dominis came into England in this reign; where he professed the Protestant

* See Kennet's "Complete History," p. 770.

† Dod's "Church History," ii. p. 374.

‡ There is a print of John White, professor of divinity, which belongs to this reign; underneath are five Latin verses, which I shall not transcribe, as they would give the reader but very little insight into his character. The verses are signed R. B. This print was engraved as a frontispiece to "The Works of that learned and reverend Divine John White, together with the Way to the true Church, by Francis White, D. D. Dean of Carlisle," 1624, fol.

Pub.d by W. Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Fields.

testant religion, and published his book "De "Republica Ecclesiastica." The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildesley, in Berkshire. Though the publication of his book was a crime never to be forgiven; he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of Gondamor, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion: He returned to Italy, relapsed to the church of Rome, and was presently after imprisoned by the inquisition. Grief and hard treatment soon put an end to his life, in the year 1625, and the 64th of his age. He was the first that accounted for the *phœnomena* of the rainbow, in his book "De Radiis Visûs et Lucis." We are much indebted to him for father Paul's excellent "History of the Council of Trent," the manuscript of which he procured for archbishop Abbot.

RICHARD MIDDLETON; *a small round; in the title to his "Key of David,"* 1619; 12*mo.*

He is supposed by Anthony Wood to be a son of Marmaduke Middleton, bishop of St David's; and to have been archdeacon of Cardigan. He was author of several little practical treatises, one of which was entitled, "The Card and Compass of "Life."

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. prebendary of St Paul's. See the next reign.

ANDREW WILLET, D. D. *ruff and tippet.*

ANDREAS WILLETUS, S. T. D. *six Latin verses, subscribed P. S. h. sh.*

Andrew Willet, rector of Barley in Hert-fordshire, and prebendary of Ely, was educated at Peter House in Cambridge. He gave a public testimony of his proficiency in learning, when he was only twenty-two years of age, by his treatise "De Animæ Natura et Viribus." He was author of no less than forty books, of which the most considerable are his Commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces. His "Synopsis Papismi," the fifth edition of which was printed by command of James I. gained him the highest reputation of any of his works. His industry is evident from his numerous writings; but his christian and moral virtues were not exceeded by his industry. *Ob.* 1621, *Æt.* 59. See a particular account of him from Dr Smith, in Barksdale's "Remembrancer of excellent Men," 1670; 8vo.

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. See the next reign.

RICHARD SIBBES, preacher at Gray's Inn. See the next reign.

THOMAS TAYLOR, D. D. See the next reign.

HENRY AIRAY, *kneeling on a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:* "Memoriæ "viri sanctitate et prudentia clarissimi Henrici "Airay, S. Theol. D. hujus Collegii præpositi "vigilantis, reverendi Robinsoni* (ut Eliæ Eli-"sha) successoris et æmuli. Chariss. patruelis, "Christoph. Potter hujus Coll. Socius. hoc amo-"ris et observantiæ testimonium L. M. Q. posuit. "Non

* See the first division of this Class.

"Non satis Elishæ est Eliæ palla relicta,
"Dum (licet in cœlum raptus) amicus abest.
"Tristis agit, quæritque amissum turturis instar
"Consortem, ac moriens, "te sequar," orbus ait.
"Splendeat ut mundo pietas imitabilis Ayrie,
"In laudem Christi hoc ære perennis erit.
Matth. 5. 16.

"Mortalitatem exuit, Aº. 1616, 6º Idº. Oct. natus "An. 57, et hic sepul. alterum Messiæ adventum "expectat."

Under the print is this inscription, in manuscript by Mr Mores: "*Quond. in vet. Cappella Coll. Reg. Oxon.*" *sh.*

Henry Airay, who succeeded Dr Henry Robinson in the provostship of Queen's College, in Oxford, was born in Westmoreland, and educated by the care, and under the patronage of Bernard Gilpin, well known by the appellation of The Northern Apostle. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford especially at St. Peter's in the East. His principal work is a "Course of Lectures on St Paul's Epistle to the Philippians." He was one of those Calvinists who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus; and was, for his learning, gravity, and piety, greatly admired and revered by those of his persuasion. Christopher Potter, his cousin german, was the editor of his works.

JOHN DENISON, D. D.

John Denison, who was an eminent preacher in this reign, was educated at Baliol College in Oxford. He was some time domestic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to king James. It is probable that he never had any preferment in the church, besides the vicarage of St Mary's in Reading; which he held,

together with the free-school there. His predecessor in the employment of schoolmaster was Andrew Bird, and his successor William Page. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. The most considerable of his works seems to have been his book in Latin, on auricular confession, which is a confutation of the arguments of Bellarmine on that subject. *Ob.* Jan. 1928-9.

WILLIAM SLATER, D. D. *large beard;* 12*mo.*

William Slater *, or Slatyer, was born in Somersetshire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity, in 1623; having acquired a very considerable reputation for his poetical talent, and his knowledge in English history. He was author of Elegies and Epitaphs on Anne of Denmark, to whom he was chaplain. They were written in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and printed in 1619. He also published "Psalms, "or Songs of Sion, turned into the Language "and set to the Tunes of a strange Land." Psalms in four languages, with musical notes engraved on copper: to one of the tunes is prefixed the name of Milton, the father of our great poet. I am very credibly informed, that the head was placed before an edition of this book dated 1650; but it is certain, that it was not then published by the author, who died at Otterden, in Kent, 1647. His "Palæ Albion, or the "History of Great Britain from the first "peo-"pling of this Island to the Reign of King "James," London, 1621, folio, in Latin and English verse, is his capital work: of this the English

* So ſpelt on the print; Wood calls him Slatyer.

English marginal notes are the most valuable part. His Genealogy of king James deduced from Adam, is a laborious trifle.

DOCTOR SUTTON, *a small head, in a sheet of divine instructions, entitled "The Christian's Jewel, fit to adorn the Heart, and deck the House of every true Protestant: taken out of St Mary Overies Church, in the lectureship of the late deceased Doctor Sutton."*

Thomas Sutton, one of the most eloquent and admired preachers of his time, was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. He was minister of Culham, near Abington, and was there much followed for his preaching, as he was afterwards at St Mary Overies, in Southwark, where he was lecturer. Many of his discourses are in print, and specified by Mr Wood. His "Lectures on the 11th Chapter to the Romans" were published by John Downham *, who married his widow. The pious author, who had been to "put the last hand" to a free-school, which he had founded at his native place, was to the great regret of all that knew his worth, drowned in his passage from Newcastle to London, the 24th of August, 1623. The sheet in which his head is engraved, seems to contain some passages which were taken in short-hand from his mouth, while he was preaching.

ROBERTUS HILL, Theo. Doct. et S. Bartho. prope Exchange Lond. Pastor: *in Simon Pass's manner.*

Robert Hill, a man of learning, industry, and piety, and an eminent preacher, was author of several books of practical divinity, mentioned by

* Brother to George, bishop of Derry.

by Wood in his "Fasti," vol. i. p. 167. *Ob.* 1623.

JOHN HART, D. D. *a wooden print; large square beard,* 8*vo.*

John Hart was author of "The burning "Bush not consumed; or, how to judge whe- "ther one be the Child of God or not;" 1616; 8vo.

GILBERT PRIMROSIUS, Scotus, Æt. 52; *I. E. Lasne sc.* 8*vo.*

Gilbert Primerose, a Scotsman, was well known at this period for his learning and piety. He was a considerable time one of the preachers belonging to the Protestant church at Bourdeaux, as he was afterwards to that of the French Protestants in London. He was chaplain in ordinary to the king, who, in 1624, recommended him to the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity. In 1628, he succeeded to Dr John Buckridge in his canonry of Windsor. He was author of several well written theological books in the French language, some of which have been translated into Latin and English. He died in October, or November, 1642. Mr Wood, who has given us a detail of his works, informs us, that Gilbert Primerose, serjeant-surgeon to king James, was of the same family.

ROBERT BOLTON, B. D. minister of God's Word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire; 12*mo.*

ROBERT BOLTON; *J. Payne sc.* 4*to.*

There is a copy of this, in 12*mo. inscribed Robert Bolton, bachelor in divinity.*

Robert

R BOL TON

Robert Bolton, a divine of puritan principles, was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his piety. The Greek language was so familiar to him, that he could speak it with almost as much facility as his mother tongue. In 1605, when king James visited the university in Oxford, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to read in natural philosophy, and dispute before him, in the public schools. He was generally esteemed a most persuasive preacher, and as judicious a casuist. His practical writings are numerous. His book "On Happiness," which has gone through many editions, was the most celebrated of his works. When he lay at the point of death, one of his friends, taking him by the hand, asked him if he was not in great pain; "Truly, said he, the greatest pain that I feel is your cold hand;" and presently expired. *Ob.* 17 Dec. 1631, *Æt.* 60 *.

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B. D. *Æt.* 48, 1625; *small. In the title to his "Pilgrimes," in five vols. fol.*

Samuel Purchas, rector of St Martin's, Ludgate, and chaplain to archbishop Abbot, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He, with great pains and industry, enlarged and perfected Hakluyt's "Collection of Voyages and Travels." This work is not only valuable for the various instruction and amusement contained in it; but is also very estimable on a national, and I may add, a religious account.

* Neale, who, in his "History of the Puritans," 4to. tells us that he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and repented of what he had done, seems to have confounded Bolton with his friend Anderton. See Bolton's Artic. in Athen. Oxon.

count *. He died in distressed circumstances, occasioned by the publication of this book, 1628, *Æt.* 51. He appears to have been a man of general learning. His compilations are in five volumes folio.

RICHARDUS WIGHTWICK, T. B. alter' fund^m. Coll. Pembrochiæ, 1624. *J. Faber f. large 4to' mezz'*—One of the Set of Founders, whose portraits are at Oxford and Cambridge.

Richard Wightwick, rector of East Ildesley in Berkshire, gave 100l. per annum to Pembroke College in Oxford, for the maintenance of three fellows, and four scholars. See TESDALE, Class VIII.

THOMAS SCOTTUS, Æt. 45, 1624: *Crisp. de Pas del. & sc.* † *Before his "Vox Dei," &c.*

THOMAS SCOTTUS, geographus et theologus Anglus.

"Quæ Draco ‡, quæve Magellanus potuere
"Britannis
"Præstare, hic Scottus præstitit ingenio."

In

* A late ingenious author has opened a new source of criticism from books of this kind, for illustrating the Scriptures ‖. His treatise, intitled, "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, &c. grounded on Circumstances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East," 1764, 8vo. contains many curious and useful remarks, deduced from the manners and customs of the Eastern countries.

† This seems to be a presumptive proof that Crispin de Pas was in England.

‡ Drake.

‖ This ingenious person is, as I am informed, Mr Thomas Harmer, who wrote Remarks on the fecundity of Fishes, printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LVII. p. 280, &c. It is strongly conjectured that he also wrote "The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East."

In Boissard; small 4to. This print and the following represent the same person.

THOMAS SCOTT, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureus; *Ob.* 1626. *Marshall sc.*

The verses under the head intimate, that he wrote a book to expose the treachery of the king of Spain, in his treaties with Great Britain; and that the pope, who is styled "Hell's vicar-general," was the *original plotter*. It also appears, that he was stabbed by one Lambert, for writing that book. The head is probably prefixed to the following pamphlet, mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue: "A Relation of the Mur-"der of Mr Thomas Scott, preacher of God's "Word;" dated 1628; 4to. *

ROBERT BURTON, or Democritus junior *C. le Blon f. a small oval, in the title to his "Anatomy of Melancholy."*

Robert Burton, better known by the name of Democritus junior, was younger Brother to William Burton, author of the "Description "of Leicestershire." He compiled "The Ana-"tomy of Melancholy," a book which has been universally read and admired †. This work is, for

* "*Vox Populi*," or Count Gondamor's Tranſactions during his Embaſſy in England, part ii. by T. S. in eight ſheets, 4to· reprinted in the quarto volume of the "*Phœnix Britannicus*," p. 341, was judged by Thomas Rawlinſon, eſq. to be written by this Thomas Scott. His conjecture was unqueſtionably right.

† He compoſed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy: but increaſed it to ſuch a degree, that nothing could make him laugh but going to the bridge foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid diſtemper, he in the intervals of his vapours, was eſteemed one of the moſt facetious companions in the univerſity. His epitaph, at Chriſt Church, in Oxford, intimates, that exceſſive application to his celebrated work, was the occaſion of his death. *Pancis notus, paucioribus ignotus hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit & mortem melancholia.*

for the most part, what the author himself styles it "a Cento;" but it is a very ingenious one. His quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but if he had made more use of his invention, and less of his common-place book, his work would perhaps have been more valuable than it is *. He is generally free from the affected language, and ridiculous metaphors, which disgrace most of the books of this time †. He was famous for his skill in astrology; and is said to have foretold the precise time of his death. It is certain that the same thing was reported of him that was before said of Cardan, that he died a voluntary death, that his prediction might prove true: but this is very improbable. *Ob.* Jan. 1639. See Athen. Oxon.

RICHARD ROGERS. See the preceding reign.

MR STOCK; *under an arch composed of books. Frontisp. to his "Commentary on Malachi," 1614; fol.*

Mr STOCK; *in Boissard; another in Clark's Lives; both small 4to.*

Richard Stock, rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, was a very assiduous and pathetic preacher, and of a most exemplary life. His success in his ministry was answerable to his character. His "Commentary on Malachi" was esteemed a learned

* We are now freed from the yoke of pedantry; and a man may say that envy is a tormenting passion, and love an agreeable one, without quoting Horace, Ovid, Seneca, and twenty other poets and moralists, who have said the same thing. The mode of citation did not only prevail in books, but also in common conversation; and even at the bar, and on the bench. Sir Edward Coke, in his speech concerning the gunpowder plot, takes occasion to quote the Psalmist and Ovid in several places.

† Some instances of this kind occur in his book, as p. 463. sixth edit. he calls the eyes "the shoeing-horns of love."

a learned and useful work. *Ob.* 20 April, 1626.. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Yorkshire, p. 231.

THOMAS WILSON; *T. Cross sc. ruff; black cap. Frontispiece to his "Christian Dictionary;" fol.*

Thomas Wilson, minister of St George's Church in Canterbury, was highly esteemed for his learning and piety. In 1614, he published his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was generally approved. His "Christian Dictionary," which has been often printed, seems to have been the first book ever composed in English, by way of Concordance *. He died in the latter end of this reign, or in the beginning of the next; as he is styled, "late minister," &c. in the title to the second edition of his Commentary, 1627. His funeral sermon, which is in print, was preached, January 25, 1621, by William Swift, minister of St Andrews, in Canterbury, and great-grandfather of Dr Swift †.

WILLIAM PEMBLE, M. A. *Vertue sc. His portrait is in the right hand group of figures in the Oxford Almanack for 1749; it is between William Tindall and Dr Pocock, the former of whom holds a book.*

William Pemble, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, was a celebrated tutor and divinity reader of that house, to which he was a singular ornament. His learning was deep and extensive, and he has given abundant proofs of it, in his writings on historical, metaphysical, moral, and

* See the preface to Cruden's Concordance.
† Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr Swift."

divine subjects. Adrian Heereboord, professor of philosophy in the university of Leyden, speaks very highly of his abilities in his "*Meletemata* "*Philosophica.*" This truly learned and pious man, and excellent preacher, died the 14th of April, 1623, aged only thirty-two years. His English works have been collected into one volume, which has been four times printed. The two last editions are in folio.

WILLIAM WHATELIE, minister of Banbury. See the reign of Charles I.

NONCONFORMISTS.

JOHN DOD; *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 96. *Cross sc. four English verses; 8vo.*

This head may be placed with equal propriety in the next reign.

John Dod received his education at Jesus College in Cambridge. He was in learning excelled by few, and in unaffected piety by none. Nothing was ever objected to this meek and humble man, but his being a puritan. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous John Gregory of Christ Church in Oxford *. He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments, which he wrote in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, commonly called the Decalogist. His Sayings have been printed in various forms: many of them on two sheets of paper, are still to be seen pasted on the walls of cottages. An old woman in my neighbourhood told me, "that she should "have gone distracted for the loss of her hus-

"band,

* See Mr John Gurgany's Account of his Life.

" band, if she had been without Mr Dod's Say-
" ings in the House."

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, late preacher at Ashby de la Zouch (in Leicestershire); *preaching*; 4*to*.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, &c. *R. Vaughn sc.* 4*to*.

Arthur Hildersham, who was great-grandson by the mother, to George duke of Clarence, was educated in the Roman Catholic religion; and when he was about fifteen years of age, disinherited by his father, for refusing to go to Rome. The earl of Huntingdon, his kinsman, very generously became his patron, and contributed to his support at Cambridge. He was several times silenced in this reign for nonconformity, but was restored by archbishop Abbot. Lilly, the astrologer, in the Memoirs of his own Life, tells us, " that he dissented not from the church in " any article of faith, but only about wearing the " surplice, baptizing with the cross, and kneeling " at the sacrament." His " Lectures on the 51st " Psalm," and his book on fasting, shew him to have been a learned and pious man. *Ob.* 4 Mar. 1631, *Æt.* 69.

JOHANNES CARTER, fidelis ille servus Dei, et pastor Bramfordiensis, in agro Suffolciensi. *J. Dunstall f. In Clarke's " Lives of English Divines." There is another portrait of him engraved by Vaughn.*

John Carter was born in Kent, and educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge. He was many years minister of Bramford in Suffolk, and also rector of Belstead, in the same county. Though he had been often troubled for nonconformity, he took every occasion of exerting himself

against popery, Arminianism, and the new ceremonies. Clarke and Neale speak of him as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. The former tells us, that when he dined with several ministers at one of the magistrates houses at Ipswich, a very vain person who sat at the table undertook to answer any question that should be proposed to him, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr Carter addressed him in these words: "I will go no farther than my trencher "to puzzle you: here is a soal; now tell me the "reason why this fish, which has always lived in "the salt water, should come out fresh?" As the challenger did not so much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1634.

HUGO BROUGHTON, theolog. literarum et linguarum sacrarum callentissimus, *Æt.* 37, 1620 §; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

Idem; Van Hove sc.

Payne's print is very like, as Clark informs us in his "Life of Broughton."

Hugh Broughton, a youth of an agreeable and promising aspect, was travelling on foot on the northern road, when he was accosted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who asked him whither he was going. He told him to Oxford, in order to be a scholar. The apostolic Gilpin was so pleased with his appearance, and the quickness of his replies, that he took him with him to his own home, placed him in the school which he had founded, superintended his education, and at length sent him to Christ's College,

§ This appears to have been the date of a book to which the portrait was prefixed.

lege, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for biblical learning: and his writings in that kind, particularly his "Consent of "Times *," shew him to have been an uncommon genius; but his descending to disputes about the colour of Aaron's ephod, and other things equally frivolous, denote him a mean one. He was some time at the head of a conventicle in England; and afterwards belonged to a congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam. He was a vehement preacher, and had a very strong propensity to wrangling both at home and abroad; but was, however, esteemed a notable writer in controversy. He has been very justly censured by the reverend Mr Gilpin † for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to supplant in the rectory of Houghton in the Spring. His fame was upon the decline when he returned to England; and his character became at length so despicable, that he was publicly ridiculed upon the stage §. Fuller conjectured that he died about the year 1600; but his death really happened, according to Mons. Bayle, in 1612. He was the first of our countrymen that explained the descent of Christ into hell by the word Hades, the place into which Christ descended after his crucifixion. This did not mean hell, or the place of the damned; but only the state of the dead, or the invisible world, in which sense it was used by the Greek fathers ‖.

Dr

* A Treatise of Scripture Chronology. He tells us in this book, that Rahab commenced harlot at ten years of age.

† See his Life of Bernard Gilpin.

§ See the Alchymist of Ben. Johnson, Act II. Scene 3. and Act IV. Sc. 5. The Fox, Act II. Sc. 2.

‖ Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, one of the best scholars and purest writers of his time, was unfortunately the principal antagonist of Broughton

Dr WILLIAM AMES, a famous nonconformist, flourished at this time. There is an account of him in the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS AURELIUS, eccles. Gal. Londini pastor, *Æt.* 43, 1618; *Voerst f.* 1631; *4to.*

" Vivos Aureli vultus exsculpsit in ære";
" Mores haud potuit sculpere chalcographus;
" Neve opus: æternis dictis, factisque, libris-
" que,
" Jampridem Mores sculpserat ipse suos."

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

" The portraiture of the Jesuits and priests, as " they use to sit at council in England, to further " the Catholic cause. Dr Bishop, Dr Bristow, " Dr Wright, F. Palmer, F. Wood, F. Lurtice, " F. Maxfield, F. Higham, F. Sweet, F. Ploy- " den (or Plowden), D. Smith, F. Lovet, F. Ani- " neur, F. Worthington, F. Porter, F. Pateson." *No engraver's name. The print is in the second part of* " Vox populi," *towards the end.*

The persons represented are said in this pamphlet to have held intelligence with Gondamor, and to have met at the house of one Lovet, a gold-

in this doctrine, which is now received by the Church of England. It is worthy of remark, that as this prelate was preaching a ſermon at St Paul's Croſs ‖, a ſudden panic, occaſioned by the caprice or folly of one of the audience, ſeized the multitude there aſſembled, who thought that the church was falling on their heads. The good biſhop, who ſympathized with the people, more from pity than from fear, after a ſufficient pauſe, reaſſumed, and went through his ſermon with great compoſure.

‖ A pulpit, in form of a croſs, which ſtood almoſt in the middle of St Paul's Church-yard.

goldsmith in Fetter Lane, who had a printing press in his house for popish books. They are called Jesuits, and Jesuited priests.

Dr BISHOP.

William Bishop, who was born at Brayles, in Warwickshire, studied at Oxford, and in several foreign universities. He was employed in England as a missionary, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. in both which he suffered imprisonment for acting in that capacity. He was consecrated bishop of Chalcedon at Paris, the 4th of June, 1623, and invested with ordinary power to govern the catholic church in England. He was esteemed a man of abilities, and was a very active and useful instrument to his party. He wrote several pieces of controversy against Mr Perkins and Dr Abbot, and published Pit's book, "*De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.*" His gentle and amiable manners gained him esteem with men of all persuasions. He died the 16th of April, 1624. He was the first of the church of Rome that, after the reformation, was sent into England in an episcopal character *."

Dr BRISTOW.

Richard Bristow, who was born at Worcester, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he and Campian entertained queen Elizabeth with a public disputation, and acquitted themselves with applause. He shortly after conformed to the church of Rome, and was invited by the famous Allen, afterwards cardinal, to Douay, where he distinguished himself in the English

* This and the following short account of priests and Jesuits, are chiefly extracted from Dod's history.

college, as he did afterwards in that of Rheims, in both which he held considerable employments. The following character of him was found by Dod among the records in the former of these colleges; "He might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages." His death was occasioned by severe application to his studies.

DR WRIGHT.

Dr Wright, in the list of the names of Romish priests and Jesuits, resident about the city of London, 1624 *, is said to be a grave ancient man, treasurer to the priests, and very rich: he was probably a different person from Dr Thomas Wright, who was reader of divinity, in the English college at Douay, and author of the book, "*De Passionibus Animæ*," and several noted pieces of controversy. The latter, who, according to Dod does not appear to have been a missionary here since the reign of Elizabeth, died about the year 1623.

FATHER PALMER

was a Jesuit.

FATHER LURTICE

was a Jesuit.

FATHER MAXFIELD.

Dod mentions a person, whose name was Thomas Maxfield, that studied at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and sent upon a mission into England in 1615, and executed the eleventh of July, the following year, on account of

* See "*Phœnix Britannicus*," 4to. p. 435.

of his sacerdotal character. Quære, if the person represented in the print?

F. HIGHAM.

John Higham, who, for the most part, lived abroad, employed himself chiefly in translating religious books from the Spanish. The last of his works, mentioned by Dod, is the "Exposition of the Mass," which is dated 1622.

F. SWEET.

John Sweet, a native of Devonshire, studied at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, in 1608. He was sent on a mission from Rome to England, in this reign, and died at St Omer's, the 26th of February, 1632. He is said to have been the author of "A Manifestation of "the Apostacy of M. Ant. de Dominis," printed at St Omer's, 1617, in 4to. Dr Daniel Featley, who was his opponent in a disputation, has introduced him in his "Romish Fisher caught, or "a Conference between Sweet and Fisher," Lond. 1624.

F. PLOYDEN (or Plowden),

a Jesuit, was probably a relation of the famous Plowden, author of the "Reports," who was a Roman Catholic.

DR SMITH.

Dr Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, appears, according to Dod's account of him, not to have borne any ecclesiastical character in England before the year 1625. It is therefore very probable, that another Dr Smith is here meant, and especially as the two following persons

sons of the name are mentioned in the list of Romish priests and Jesuits resident about the city of London, in 1624. "Dr Smith, senior, some time of the college of Rome, and author of divers pestilent books; and Dr Smith, junior, author of divers other books no less dangerous." A strong party was raised against the bishop of Chalcedon, by the regular clergy, who loudly accused him of infringing their privileges. This forced him to abscond.

Father LOVET

was brother to three goldsmiths, in London, who were all papists.

Father ANIEUR *,

who was esteemed an enterprising and dangerous zealot, was a Frenchman.

Father WORTHINGTON.

Thomas Worthington, who was born at Blainscoe, near Wigan, in Lancashire, studied at Oxford and Douay, where he was president of the English college. He was afterwards several years at Rome, and was some time apostolic notory. Being desirous of seeing England again, where he had formerly been an active missionary, he obtained leave to return thither, and shortly after died, in 1626. He wrote annotations for the Douay Bible, in the translation of which he had a principal share, and was author of several books mentioned by Dod. His "*Catalogus Martyrum in Anglia*," &c. was sold at the high price of 11s. 6d. at the sale of Mr Richard

* The name ſhould be thus ſpelt, and not Anieur.

Si quid patimini propter iustitiam, beati.i. petri.
Henricus Garnetus anglus e societate IESV passus
3 May. 1606

Publish'd Oct'r 1st 1802, by Wm Richardson, York-House, 31 Strand.

Richard Smith's library, 1682. The original price of this pamphlet was no more than 6d.

Father PORTER

was a Jesuit,

Father PATESON

was also a Jesuit. I know nothing of Father Wood, who was probably of the same fraternity. He is the fifth person mentioned in the description of the print.

HENRICUS GARNETUS, *Anglus, e Societate Jesu; passus* 3 *Maii*, 1606: *Joh. Wiricx exc.* 12mo.

"In the gallery of the English Jesuits, says "Dr Burnet, among the pictures of their mar- "tyrs, I did not meet with Garnet; for, per- "haps, that name is so well known, that they "would not expose a picture with such a name "on it, to all strangers: yet Oldcorn, being "a name less known, is hung there among "their martyrs, though he was as clearly con- "victed of the Gunpowder Treason, as the other "was *."

Henry Garnet, who was born in Nottinghamshire, received his education at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, when he was twenty years of age. He was a man of various learning, and was professor of philosophy and Hebrew, in the Italian college, at Rome; and was so well skilled in the mathematics,

* Burnet's Letter from Rome. Mr Addison in his Travels saw the pictures of the two Garnets, Oldcorn, &c. at Loretto.

matics, that he there supplied the place of the celebrated Clavius, when by his age and infirmities he was incapacitated to attend the schools. It does not appear that he was active in the gunpowder-plot; and he declared, just before his execution, that he was only privy to it, and concealed what was revealed to him in confession. He was executed the third of May, 1606*.

Ven. P. F. BENEDICTUS, Anglus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit*, 1611, *Æt.* 49, *&c. J. Picart incidit. From the same book with the next print.*

The secular name of Father Benedict was William Fich, (Fytche) of Camfield, in Essex. There is a very ancient and opulent family of the name, seated at Danbury Place, near Chelmsford, in that county.

V. P. ARCHANGELUS, Scotus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit* 1606, *Æt.* 36. *conversion.* 13, *die* 2 *Aug. J. Picart incidit. From the History of his Life, written first in French, and now translated into English by R. R. a Catholic priest; published at Douay*, 1623.

It appears, by this account, that his secular name was John Forbes; and that he was son of the

* "That the Jesuit Garnet was honoured as a martyr (though he disclaimed all pretensions to it himself, in his own remarkable apostrophe, "*Me Martyrem! O qualem martyrem!*" we have the authority of a brother of his order, Eudæmo-Johannes, a Cretan Jesuit, who wrote his "Apology," and published it at Cologn, in 1610, with a very curious frontispiece, "*Garnet's face pourtrayed in the centre of a wheat straw, (such as it appeared to one of his disciples, who kept it as a relique) incircled with this legend,* "Miraculosa Effigies R. P. H. Garnet, Soc. Jes. Martyris Anglicani, 3 Maii, 1606." Note to Benj. Pye's third Letter.

the lord Forbes, by Margaret Gordon *, daughter of the marquis of Huntley.

SIR TOBIE MATTHEW, son of T. Matthew, archbishop of York, was a Jesuit †, but I believe no missionary; an employment to which he seems not to have been very well adapted, as he was rather of an unclerical character ‡. See the next reign.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD, secretary of state. *Æt.* 49; *Mierevelde p.* 1613; *Vertue sc.* 1723; *h, sh. Another by Henry Hondius.* The former is before his "Memorials." *It was engraved for the duke of Montagu.*

Sir Ralph Winwood, who was a man of eminent ability and unblemished integrity, was not sufficiently polished as a courtier, as there was "something harsh and supercilious" in his demeanor ||. When he was resident at the Hague, he delivered the remonstrance of James I. against Vorstius the Arminian, to the assembly of the States, to which they seemed to pay very little attention

* According to Douglas's "Peerage," her name was Chriſtian.

† See the "Biog. Brit." vi. p. 4048.

‡ Arthur Wilſon informs us, that a new order called Jeſuitrices, was ſet on foot in Flanders, in this reign, by Mrs Ward and Mrs Twittie, Engliſh ladies, who aſſumed the Ignatian habit; and that they were patronized by father Gerard, rector of the Engliſh College of Jeſuits, at Liege: but that they were diſcountenanced by others of that fraternity. Soon after, Mrs Ward was, by the pope, appointed "mother general of two hundred ladies of ſome diſtinction, whom ſhe commiſſioned to preach," &c. Wilſon in Kennet's Hiſt. vol. ii. p. 729.

|| [illegible] Hiſtorical View of the Negotiations between England, France, "and Bruſſels," p. 296.

attention. Upon this the king proceeded to threaten them with his pen; and plainly told them, that if they had the hardiness "to fetch "again from hell, ancient heresies long since "dead, &c. that he should be constrained to "proceed publicly against them *." It is certain that his majesty wrote a pamphlet against Conr. Vorstius, which was printed in 1611: he dedicated it to Jesus Christ. Sir Ralph Winwood died in 1617.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT, ambassador to France. See a description of his portrait in the next reign, Class IX.

Sir Edward Herbert had too much spirit and fire for the phlegmatic and pacific James; and was better qualified to threaten, than to remonstrate. His spirited behaviour to the insults of the constable de Luisnes, the French minister, was the occasion of his being recalled, and he was re-placed by the gentle earl of Carlisle.

SIR THOMAS ROE, ambassador at the Mogul's † court, from the year 1614, to the year 1618. See a description of his head, in the ninth class.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Knt. late ambassador from his majesty to the great emperor of Russia, governor of the honourable and famous societies of merchants trading to the East Indies, Muscovy, the French, and Summer Islands company, treasurer for Virginia, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617.

I am

* Idem, p. 715.

† This monarch, happy in his pride and ignorance, fancied his dominions to be the greater part of the habitable world. But what was his mortification, when in Mercator's maps, presented him by Sir Thomas Roe, he found that he possessed but a small part of it! He was so chagrined at the sight, that he ordered the maps to be given to Sir Thomas again.

Sr DUDLEY CARLETON

VISCOUNT DORCHESTER

I am informed, that this print is prefixed to the dedication of Woodall's "Surgeon's mate," which is addressed to Sir Thomas Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith of Bidborough, in Kent, was second son of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Ostenhanger, in the same county *. He was farmer of the customs in the preceding reign; and distinguished himself by his knowledge of trade, which was much cultivated by Elizabeth. He was, soon after the accession of James, appointed ambassador to the emperor of Russia; and published an account of his voyage to that country, to which his portrait is prefixed. He was a different person from Sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon in Berkshire, who was master of requests, and Latin secretary to James †.

Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, inscribed, "Illust. "excell. ac prudent. Domino, Dudleyo Carleton, "equiti, Magnæ, Britanniæ regis apud Confœderatarum Provinciarum in Belgio, ordines, legato, "&c. Pictoriæ artis non solum admiratori, sed "etiam insigniter perito. Sculptor dedicat." *M. Mierevelt p. W. Delff sc. dated* 1620; *4to. There is another print of him by Sturt.*—His portrait is at Christ Church in Oxford.

Sir

* See the genealogy of his family, No. 1. and 147. of Dr Buckler's "*Stemmata Chicheleana*," whence it appears, that he descended from a brother of archbishop Chichele, and that Sir Sidney Stafford-Smyth is descended from his second son.

† In vol. III. p. 118. of "Winwood's Memorials," is the following passage; "Our East India merchants have lately built a goodly ship of above 1200 "tun, to the launching whereof the king and prince were invited, and had a "bountiful banquet. The king graced Sir Thomas Smith, the governor, 'with a chaine, in manner of a collar, better than 200l. with his picture "hanging at it, and put it about his neck with his own hands, naming the "great ship *Trade's Increase*; and the prince a pinnace of 250 tun, (built to "wait upon her) *Pepper Corn*."

Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards viscount Dorchester, was ambassador in Holland, and at Venice, where he was chiefly resident. The negotiations of this accomplished minister, lately published, relate for the most part to the synod of Dort, in which king James deeply interested himself. In the next reign he was constituted secretary of state; and was upon the point of being sent to the tower, for barely naming the odious word *excise*, in the last parliament but one, that met at Westminster, before the long parliament *. *Ob.* 15 Feb. 1631-2.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, resident at Venice, in this reign. See the next, Class IX.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. envoy to the court of Brussels, from king James I. and king Charles I. *Otho Venii p.* 1617; *G. Vertue sc.* 1726. *h. sh.*

Trumbull, agent pour les roys Jac. I. et Char. I. &c.

M. Guill. Trumbull; *S. Gribelin sc. 4to.*

William Trumbull, Esq. was also one of the clerks of the privy council. There is a short account of his descendants on the family monuments in the church of Easthamstead, Berks. See more of him in St Ant. Weldon's "Court of King James," p. 94.

Sir WM. WADD, who was ambassador to Spain in the preceding reign, is mentioned in the eight Class.

ANTONIUS SHERLEYUS, Anglus, &c. magni Sophi Persarum legatus invictissimo-

* Howel's Letters, vol. ii. No. 64.

simo Cæsari, cæterisque principibus Christianis, &c. *Ægidius Sadeler (Sculptor) D. D.* 4to.

ANTON. SCHERLEYUS, Ang. &c. *In a cloak; gold chain, appendant to which is a medal of the sophi;* 4to. *This scarce and curious print was probably engraved by one of the Sadelers.*

Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, in Sussex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the former reign. He afterwards travelled to Persia, and returned to England in the quality of ambassador from the Sophi, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was knight of the order of St Michael in France, a knight of St Jago in Spain, and was, by the emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count; and the king of Spain made him admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630.

ROBERTUS SHERLEY *Anglus, Comes Cæsareus, Eques auratus. Under the oval is this inscription: "Magni Sophi Persarum Legatus, ad sereniss. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. cæterosque Principes Christianos. Ingressus Romam, solenni pompa, die* 28 *Septemb.* 1609, *ætat suæ* 28. *G. M. f. (Romæ)* 8vo.

I never saw this print but in Mr Gulston's collection.

Sir Robert Shirley, brother to Sir Anthony, was introduced by him to the Persian court; whence, in 1609, and the twenty-eight year of his age, he was sent ambassador to Rome, in the pontificate of Paul V. He entered that city with Eastern magnificence, and was treated with great distinction by the Pope. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirleys. Sir Francis, the eldest of the three brothers, was unfortunate.

"RICHARD PERCEVAL, Esq. Secretary, "Remembrancer, and one of the Commissioners "for the Office of Receiver General of the Court "of Wards in England, Register of the same "Court in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for "the Borough of Richmond, in the County of "York. Born Anno 1550, died 1620. Æt. 69." *Faber f.* 8*vo. Engraved for the* "*History of the* "*House of Yvery*," *&c.*

This gentleman descended from a family which was long seated at North Weston, and afterwards at Sydenham, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, where it flourished for more than five centuries. He was a principal officer under Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, in the court of wards, and was appointed register of that court when it was erected in Ireland. This occassioned the removal of his family into that kingdom, where it continued to flourish. He was ancestor to the earl of Egmont.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

THOMAS EGERTONUS, baro de Ellesmere, Angliæ cancellarius; *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to.*

Made lord-kceper, May, 38. Eliz. And lord-chan. 1 Jac. I. 1616.

The lord Ellesmere, founder of the house of Bridgwater, adorned the office of chancellor, by his knowledge, his integrity, and his writings. When the king received the seal of him at his resignation, he was in tears *, the highest testimony he could pay to his merit. Several of his writings relating to his high office, and the court in which he presided, are in print †. He

* Camden in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 647.

† See Worral's Cat. of Law Books.

Thos. Egerton Baron of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, Lord High Chancellor of England. Ob: 1617

From the Original at Wootton Court, in Kent.

Published by I. Sinner, Great Queen Street Jan. 1. 1794.

He died in a very advanced age, 1617. It was while lord Ellesmere held the great seal, that the famous contest began betwixt the courts of common law and that of chancery; the jurisdiction of which, by the tyranny of custom, rather than the design of its institution, was much more circumscribed than it is at present. Sir Edward Coke, who with great judgment had strong prejudices, asserted that a cause gained in the King's Bench by a flagrant imposture, could not be reversed by the Court of Equity*.

SIR FRANCIS BACON; *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. large 4to.*

This was engraved after the original, now in the hall at Gorhambury, near St Alban's, the seat of Lord Grimston.

FRANCIS BACON, &c. *C. Johnson p. Cooper* †; *h. sh. mezz.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, &c. 1626, *Æt.* 66. "*Moniti meliora:*" *probably by Simon Pass; frontispiece to Dr Rawley's edit. of his Latin Works, fol.* 1638. *This has been several times copied.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON; *a small neat head together with that of* Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, *and the heads of two foreigners. W. Faithorne sc. Engraved for a title to a book,* 12*mo.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, *Æt.* 66; *Hollar f. 4to.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *Van Hove sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS BACON; *Vertue sc.* 1728; *h. sh.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *a medallion; Vertue sc.*

FRANCOIS BACON; *Desrochers sc. 8vo.*

* A fellow swore in court, that he left the principal witness in such a condition, that if he continued in it but half an hour longer, he must inevitably die. This was naturally understood of the desperate state of his disease; but the truth was, that he left him at a tavern with a gallon of sack at his mouth, in the act of drinking. This fraud, which equals any thing that Cicero relates in his "Offices," lost the plaintiff his suit. See "Biog. Brit. artic. Egerton, note (F). See also Blackstone's "Comment." vol. iii. chap. 4. where the author hints at this imposture.

† The name of the vender.

Made lord-Keeper Mar. 7, 1616-7.

Knowledge, judgment, and eloquence, were eminently united in the lord-chancellor Bacon. But these great qualities were debased, or rendered useless, by his want of integrity. He that presided with such great abilities, as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the highest court of justice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own servants, who are said to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he sat abstracted at the upper end. It has been alledged in his favour, that though he took bribes, his decrees were just. See Class IX.

JOHN WILLIAMS, bishop of Lincoln, lord-keeper. See Class IV.

SIR EDWARD COKE, lord chief-justice (of the King's Bench); *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Robert Coke, Esq. Illust. Head.*

EDOVARDUS COKUS, &c. *Si. Passæus sc. Six Latin verses, small 4to.*

Sir EDWARD COKE: "*Prudens qui patiens;*" 1629; *J. Payne sc. 4to. A whistle hangs at his breast.*

EDWARDUS COKE, &c. *copied from the next above; 4to. another; 12mo.*

EDWARDUS COKUS, *six Latin verses.*

Sir EDWARD COKE, *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

EDVARDUS COKE; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

Sir EDWARD COKE, &c. *J. Cooper exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir EDWARD COKE; *copied from Houbraken, in mezzotinto, by Miller, of Dublin.*

There is a whole length of him at Petworth.

Promot. 25 Oct. 1613.

Sir Edward Coke, author of the "Commentary on Littleton," was from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the highest dignity of his profession. But these qualifications, great as they were, scarcely

Sir Edward Coke

S.r EDW.p COKE, Kn.t

scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger; which frequently vented themselves in scurility and abuse, when he was sitting on the bench *. He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the duke of Buckingham "our Saviour," upon his return from Spain †. It is remarkable that there were only fifteen volumes of reports extant, when his three first volumes were published ‡. There is as great a disproportion betwixt the collective body of the law at present, and that which was in Sir Edward Coke's time, as there is betwixt the latter and the Twelve Tables. Viner has abridged it into twenty-two folios; and Sir William Blackstone, like an expert chymist, has drawn off the spirit, and left the caput mortuum for the benefit of the lawyers. He died at his house at Stoke in Buckinghamshire, the third of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age §.

Promot. 16 Nov. 1616.

HENRICUS MONTAGU, miles summus justiciarius banci regis; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

Another; or the same plate greatly altered, by Delaram; six Latin verses, 4to.

Sir Henry Montagu, son of Sir Edward, and grandson to lord chief-justice Montagu, in the

 reign

* When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Ralegh, he called him "Traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell:" and he told Mrs Turner, who was concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that "She was "guilty of the seven deadly sins; she was a whore, a bawd, a sorcerer, a "witch, a papist, a felon, and a murderer."

† Clarendon, vol. i. p. 6.

‡ In Barrington's "Observations on the Statutes," 3d edit. p. 112, note, is this passage concerning him: "The late publication of the Journals of the "House of Commons shews that he did not prostitute his amazing knowledge "of the municipal law to political purposes, as he generally argues in the "same manner and from the same authorities which he cites in his Institutes."

§ Birch's Lives. There is a mistake concerning his age, in the "Biographia."

reign of Henry VIII. was, upon the removal of Sir Edward Coke, made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. Such was his merit in his profession, that he was not at all disgraced by succeeding so great a man. He was afterwards, by the interest of the countess, or rather marquis of Buckingham, promoted to the high office of lord-treasurer; but was soon pulled down by the hand that raised him, as he was not sufficiently obsequious to that haughty favourite. See Class II. see also MANCHESTER in the next reign.

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR, knight, master of the rolls, &c. *R. Elstracke sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at Benington, in Hertfordshire.

Sir Julius Cæsar descended, by the female line, from the duke de Cesarini, in Italy, was judge of the high court of admiralty, and one of the masters of requests in the preceding reign. Upon the accession of James, he was knighted, and constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1607, sworn of the privy-council. He was not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men of his time. His parts and industry rendered him an ornament to his profession: and his great charity and benevolence an ornament to human nature. He died the 28th of April, 1639, and is buried in the church of Great St Helen's, near Bishopsgate, London. His monument, designed by himself, represents a scroll of parchment. The inscription, in which he engages himself willingly to pay the debt of nature to his Creator, is in the form of a bond; appendant to which is his seal, or cot of arms, with

Promot. 1 Oct. 1614.

The Honourable Sr JAMES SEY
Knight and Baronett Lord Chiefe
Justice of The Kinges Bench &c.
I Payne fecit

with his name affixed. He left many things behind him in manuscript.

SIR HENRY HOBART, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the common pleas; *P. Passæus sc. 4to.*

His Portrait, by Cornelius Janssen, is at lord Buckingham's, at Blickling, Norfolk, where there are several very old paintings of the same family.

Sir Henry Hobart *, member of parliament for Norwich, in this reign, was knighted upon the accession of James; and in 1611, created a baronet. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1613, he was made lord chief-justice of the common pleas. His Reports have gone through five editions. His head is prefixed to the two first in quarto and folio. Promot. 2 April, 1617.

SIR JAMES LEY, knight and baronet, lord chief justice of the King's Bench; *Payne f. 8vo.*

Sir James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, esq. of Tesfont, or Teffont, in Wiltshire, was for his singular merit, made lord chief justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, by James I. He was also, by that prince, created baron Ley, of Ley, and constituted lord high-treasurer; in which office he was succeeded by Sir Richard Weston †. On the accession of Charles, he was created earl of Marlborough. *Ob.* 14 Mar. 1628-9. He maintained an unblemished character in all his great offices, and deserves to be remembered as a considerable antiquary, as well as an eminent lawyer. His "Reports," before Promot. 29 Jan. 1620.

* The name is pronounced Hubbart, or Hubbard.

† Lloyd says that "he had a good temper enough for a judge, but not for a statesman; and for any statesman, but a lord treasurer; and for any lord-treasurer, but in king Charles's active time." Lloyd's "Worthies," 8vo. p. 944.

which is his head, were first printed in 1659, folio. Several of his pieces, relative to antiquity, were published by Hearne.

SIR WILLIAM JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench. See the next reign.

SIR GEORGE CROKE. There is a print of him by George Vaughan, inscribed, "Temp. Jac. Reg." but the inscription round the oval shews that it belongs to the reign of Charles I.

FRANCISCUS MORE, de Faley, in comitatu Berks, miles, &c. *W. Faithorne f. large 4to.*

Sir FRANCIS MORE, *F. V. W. ex. 4to, neat.*

Sir Francis More, born at East Ilsley, or Ildesley, near Wantage in Berkshire, was a frequent speaker in parliament in this, and the preceding reign. In 1614, he was made serjeant at law; and in 1616, knighted by king James, at Theobalds. He was a man of merit in his profession, and of a general good character. His "Reports," in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were published in 1663, with his portrait prefixed. His learned reading concerning the statute on charitable uses, which he drew up himself, is printed with Duke's book on that subject. *Ob.* 20 Nov. 1621. *Æt.* 63. He lies buried at Great Fawley, near Wantage.

MICHAEL DALTON, Arm. *Æt.* 64, 1618; *4to. Etched by the Rev. Mr Tyson, in 1770, after a painting of Cornelius de Neve, in the possession of G. Greaves, Esq. There is a small head of him by Marshall, together with the heads of Coke, Littleton, Lam-*

Lambart *, *and Crompton, all very eminent lawyers. Before a small octavo, intitled, "A Manual, or A[illegible] lecta, formerly called the Complete Justice."*

Michael Dalton was formerly as well known for his book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, which has been published under different titles, as Burn is at present. His "*Officium Vicecomitum*, or Duty of Sheriffs," was also a book in good esteem. In Neal's "History of the Puritans," vol. i. p. 511. of the octavo edition, mention is made of Mr Daulton, the queen's counsel, who, in 1590 pleaded against Mr Udal, who was condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demonstration of Discipline." This was probably the lawyer here mentioned.

SCOTS LAWYERS.

THOMAS CRAIG de Ricartoun, eques, jurisconsultus Edinburgensis, in Scotia; *Vertue sc.* 1731.

Sir Thomas Craig was author of a learned and accurate treatise on the feudal law, intitled, "Jus feudale," Lond. 1655. The "Epistola Nuncupatoria," is addressed to James the First †. He was also author of "Scotland's Sovereignty asserted," being a dispute concerning homage, 1698; 8vo. In Nicolson's "Scottish Historical Library" is part of a speech by Sir George Mackenzie, in which is the following beautiful passage concerning th[illegible]able lawyer, "Qui (advocati)

* William Lambert, author of "Re[illegible]orts, or Cafes in Chancery, collected by Sir George Cary, one of the maſters of chancery, 1601.

† This book is commended by Dr H[illegible]rd, in his "Moral and Political Dialogues," p. 261, 2d edit.

" cati) ante " Cragium floruere nobis vix aliter
" cogniti sunt quam montes illi qui distantia,
" non humilitate, minuuntur. Ipse autem Cragius
" tam recondita doctrina auctus erat, ut eloquentiam
" sperare vix possit; ejus tanta in foro auctoritas
" ut eloquentia non indigeret, et trunco, non
" frondibus effecit umbram."

ADAMUS BLACUODEUS, Regis apud Pictones Consiliarius: *Joan. Picart delin. & fecit*, 1644. *In a lawyer's habit.*

Adam Blackwood, a Scotsman, who had been a retainer to the unfortunate queen Mary, and who had great obligations to her, distinguished himself as a violent advocate for that princess. In 1587, he published, in French, his " Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland," written with all that bitterness of resentment which is natural for a man of spirit to feel, who, by an act of flagrant injustice, was deprived of his mistress and his sovereign, his friend and his benefactress. He addressess himself, in a vehement strain of passion, to all the princes of Europe to avenge her death; declaring that they are unworthy of royalty, if they are not roused on so interesting and pressing an occasion. He laboured hard to prove that Henry the Eighth's marriage with Anne Bolen was incestuous, a calumny too gross to merit a formal refutation. He continued many years in the station of a counsellor, or senator, at Poictiers. He died in 16[illegible]. His writings, which shew him to have been a civilian, a poet, and divine, were collected and published at Paris, by Sebastian Cramoisy, 1644. See more of him, in Nicolson's " Scottish Historical Li-
" brary," in Samuel Jebb's second folio, concerning

cerning Mary queen of Scots, and in the preface to it. Henry Blackwood, royal professor of physic at Paris, of whom there is an octavo print, by Mellan, was of the same family.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

ARTHUR, lord CHICHESTER, lord baron of Belfast, lord high-treasurer of Ireland, and some time lord-deputy of that kingdom; eleven years and upwards, one of the privy-council in England. *In armour.*

Lord Chichester, in his youth, robbed one of queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. He soon after, to avoid a prosecution, fled into France; where he signalized himself as a soldier, under Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour. He was shortly after pardoned by the queen, and employed against the rebels in Ireland. In 1604, he was, for his eminent services in reducing and civilizing that kingdom, made lord-deputy, and created baron of Belfast by James. During his government, the Irish began to assimilate themselves to the manners and customs of the English, and the harp was first marshalled with the British arms. This great general, and wise statesman, died 1605.

Made lord-dep. 1604. Cr. baron, 1612.

GEORGE CAREW, afterwards earl of Totnes. See the next reign.

SIR HORATIO VEER, (VERE) Knt. lord-general, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

Sir

Sir HORACE VERE, since baron of Tilbury: *Faithorne sc. 4to. In Sir Francis Vere's "Commentaries."*

Sir Horace Vere, younger brother to Sir Francis, had the command of the forces sent by James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a most steady and sedate courage; and possessed that presence of mind in the greatest dangers and emergencies, which is the highest qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality, that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greatest action of his life *. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought insuperable. See the reign of Charles I.

General CECIL, son to the earl of Exeter, "employed by his majesty over his forces, &c. in the "aid of the princes of Juliers and Cleve;" *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; *4to. scarce.*

His portrait, known by the name of lord Wimbleton, is in the possession of lord Craven.

Sir Edward Cecil, second son of Thomas, the first earl of Exeter, was one of the most considerable generals of his time; he having served for thirty-five years in the Netherlands, the best school for war in this age. He had the command of the English forces at the battle of Newport, and was, in the beginning of the next reign, admiral of the fleet sent against Cadiz. This expedition was attended with some disgrace, as the fleet arrived at that place too

* A great general, who commands a small army against another great general, with a large one, must act with more propriety in securing a good retreat, than in fighting. Spinola said, that Sir Horace Vere "escaped with "four thousand men from between his fingers."

To Frankenthal when seige Cordoua layde
Soe was our Britishe King-craft ouerknow'd
By Gondomer as in it Martir-made
This honorable Cadet; and soe stau'd
Of all recreuts that Burroughs there comander
Our glorious Burroughs was compell'd to render.

Pub by W Richardson March 1. 1799 N° 31 Strand

too late in the year for action, and returned without effectuating any thing. He was, by Charles I. created Viscount Wimbleton. *Ob.* 16 Nov. 1638.

Sir JOHN BURGH. See the next reign.

Generosissimus GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, præfectus cohortis Ang. in Palat. *R. Gaywood f.* 1656; *4to.*

" To Frankenthal * when siege Cordoua laid,
" So was our British king-craft over-knaved
" By Gondomar, as in it martyr made
" This honourable cadet; and so stav'd
" Off all recruits, that Burroughs their commander;
" Our glorious Burroughs, was compell'd to render.'

GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, &c. *Four Latin verses;* 8*vo.*

Captain William Fairfax was one of the brave officers who lost their lives at the siege of Frankendale, in attempting impossibilities; who, without hope of success, fought with all the ardour of the most determined courage, actuated by a prospect of victory.

SIR HENRY RICH, captain to the guard, &c. *W. Pass sc. 4to.*

The handsome person of this gentleman attracted the notice of king James, who created him baron of Kensington, and earl of Holland. He greatly improved the fine old house at Kensington, called after his name. It was the seat of Sir Anthony Cope, whose sister he married.

ARTHURUS SEVERUS NONESUCH O TOOLE, *Æt.* 80, 1618. *An old man in armour with*

* Frankendale

with a sword in his hand, on the blade of which are many crowns: at the bottom are the following verses, representing him as an adventurer.

" Great Mogul's landlord, both Indies king,
" Whose self-admiring fame doth loudly ring;
" Writes fourscore years, more kingdoms he hath
" right to,
" The stars say so, and for them he will fight too:
" And though this worthless age, will not believe
" him,
" But clatter, spatter, slander, scoff, to grieve him:
" Yet he and all the world in this agree,
" That such another Toole will never be."

F. Delaram sc. h. sh.

I am informed, that this print was prefixed to Taylor, the Water Poet's " Honour of the noble Captaine O'Toole," first edition, 1622. This pamphlet is reprinted in the folio volume of his works.

Captain O'Toole was a man of an odd aspect, and a singular composition of vanity, courage, and caprice. He took every occasion of exercising and boasting of his precipitate valour, which he abundantly displayed against the Irish rebels. Ireland was not the only scene of his romantic bravery; he served as a volunteer in various nations, and was as notorious and ridiculous in other parts of Europe as he was in his own country. He, like Tom Coryat, was the whetstone and the but of wit. John Taylor has exercised his rude pen in an ironical panegyric on him, dedicated " To the unlimited " memory of Arthur O'Toole, or O'Toole the " Great, being the son and heir of Brian " O'Toole, lord of Poore's Court and Farre " Collen, in the county of Dublin, in the " kingdom of Ireland, the Mars and Mercury, " the

These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory; brighter bee:
Thy Faire Discoueries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civillizd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wyn
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

" the Agamemnon and Ulysses, both for wisdom " and valour, in the kingdoms of great Britaine " and Ireland." In the argument to the history, or encomium on him, in verse, the author classes him with Thersites, Amadis de Gaul, Don Quixote, Garagantua, and other wild and redoubtable adventurers; and informs us, that Westminster is now honoured with his residence.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, mentioned in the second Class, was vice-admiral for the English coast, under the duke of Buckingham, in this reign *.

Captain JOHN SMITH, admiral of New England; *S. Passæus sc. The head, of an octavo size, is in the map of new England, in* " *Smith's History of Virginia*," *&c.* 1632; *fol.*

His portrait occurs several times, in another map belonging to the same history.

Captain John Smith deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was some time in the service of the emperor, and the prince of Transylvania, against the Grand Signor, where he distinguished himself by challenging three Turks of quality to single combat, and cutting off their heads; for which heroic exploit, he bore three Turks heads betwixt a chevron, in his arms †. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the savage Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He often hazarded his

* Wilson, in Kennet, ii. p. 748.

† Quære, if it should not be a chevron betwixt three Turks heads.

his life in naval engagements with pirates, Spanish men of war, and in other adventures; and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the obedience of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism. See a detail of his exploits in the "History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," written by himself.

CLASS VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and Persons in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

Created by James I. Sir HUGH MYDDLETON. (Bart.) note "The "famous aqueduct called the New River, was per- "formed at his charge, notwithstanding many na- "tural difficulties, and the envious opposition he "met with, A. D. 1613. He also caused to be "wrought the silver mines in Wales, to the great "advantage of the crown, and of the public." *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. 1722; large h. sh.*

His portrait is in the possession of John Luther, esq. of Myless, in Essex.

Sir Hugh Middleton united two springs, one in the parish of Amwell, near Hertford, and the other near Ware; and conveyed them through a winding course of sixty miles to London. He is said to have erected no less than eight hundred bridges, for necessary passages over this river. This great work, which seems to have been better suited to the genius of a Roman emperor, than of a citizen of London, was begun the twentieth of February, 1608, and finished the twenty-ninth of September, 1613.

Sir

Corn.s Jansen Pinx.t 1632.

Sr. HUGH MYDDELTON. Knt. & Bart.

The famous Aqueduct called the New River, was perform'd at his charge (notwithstanding many Natural Difficulties and the Envious opposition He met with) A.D. 1613 He also caused to be Wrought the Silver Mines in Wales, to the great advantage of the Crown, and of the Public.

Published March 3. 1792 by W. Richardson Castle Street, Leicester Fields

SIR RICHARD SPENCER; *in a collection of heads published by Hondius*, 1608.

There is a small head of him, inscribed "H. Ri-"chard Spencer, Ridder, Ambas. Extraord." *It is engraved with seventeen other heads of ambassadors to the States of Holland. This shews that he may be placed in the fifth class.*

Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, in Hertfordshire, was fourth son of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the present Duke of Marlborough. The Spencers of Hertfordshire are descended from Sir Richard.

"SIR PHILIP PARKER, a Morley, of E-"warton, in Com. Suffolk, Knt. son of Sir Henry "Parker, Knt. eldest son and heir of Henry "Parker, Lord Morley, and lineal ancestor of "Catharine Parker, Countess of Egmont; knight-"ed by Queen Elizabeth, 1578." *J. Faber f.* 1747, 8*vo.*

In the "History of the House of Yvery," for which this print was engraved, is a particular account of the family of Parker. It there appears, that this gentleman's mother was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Calthrope, of Erwarton, in Suffolk, Knt. by Anne, daughter of William Boleyn, Knt. and aunt to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Philip left a daughter, Catharine, who espoused Sir William Cornwallis, ancestor to Lord Cornwallis; and a son named Calthrope, who, in 1640, was knight of the shire for Suffolk.

SIR WILLIAM WADD, (or WAAD) late lieutenant of the Tower; *T. Jenner exc. small 4to.**

Sir William Wadd, a man of great learning, generosity, and benevolence, who had been employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies, was removed from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for Sir Gervase Elways †, a man of a prostitute character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the lady Arabella Stuart, his prisoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that "to his directions we owe Rider's "Dictionary;" to his encouragement Hooker's "Polity;" and to his charge, Gruter's "Inscriptions ‡." This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of every thing that he saw amiss in his conduct.

SIR WILLIAM SEGAR, garter king at arms. See Class IX.

SIR ALEXANDER TEMPLE; *R. White sc.*

I know no more of this gentleman, than that he was father of Lady Lister, mentioned in the reign

* [illegible] bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy," is a small print of him, resembling this; in which he is represented in a studious posture, putting together some fragments of a treasonable paper, which had been torn and thrown into the sea, by Crighton, a Scotch jesuit, and blown into a ship where he was. Like the editors of the inscriptions on Duillius's pillar, and the Arundel marbles, he supplied what was wanting by conjecture; but what was conjectural, perfectly coincided with what was visible.

† Or Ellis.

‡ State Worthies, p. 601.

Darcy Wentworth
Vertu thy Candor
Ætatis Suæ 32
A.° 1624.
LEX REGIT, ET hostes centra Ducis ARMA TVETVR
Hunc [illegible]. Legis qui Sacra Jussa facit.

reign of Charles I. There is a good portrait of him at Hagley, by Cornelius Jansen.

DARCY WENTWORTH, *Æt.* 32, 1624; *Wm. Pass sc.*

We are informed by Collins, in his Peerage, that Michael, eldest son of John lord Darcy, married Margaret daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York, esq. by whom he had a son John, who in 1587, became lord Darcy. This John lord Darcy, dying in 1635, left issue his only son John, and two daughters. It appears from this account, that Darcy Wentworth was not a son of any of the noble persons abovementioned, but was probably allied to this family*.

THOMAS HARLEY, esq. of Brampton Bryan (in Herefordshire); *Æt.* 47, 1606; *Vertue sc. h. sh.*† *Several prints of the Harley family, &c. were engraved by Vertue, for the "Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" compiled by Arthur Collins, esq. at the request of lady Oxford, mother to the duchess dowager of Portland.*

Thomas Harley, a gentleman eminent for his abilities, and affluence of fortune, was several times high sheriff of the county of Hereford, in this, and the former reign. In the first of James, he had the royal grant for the honour and castle of Wigmore; and was afterwards one of the council to William, lord Compton, president of Wales. He, with great

 frankness,

* Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 28, 29, edit. 1756.

† His portrait is at Welbeck.

frankness, told the king, that if he pursued the measures in which he was engaged, they would infallibly embroil him or his son in a civil war. This prophetic speech occasioned his retiring from court. *Ob.* Mar. 1631.

THOMAS PERCY, Gent. See PERCIUS, Class XII.

THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. founder of the Charter House, An°. 1611. *Ab Originali in ædibus Carthusianis; Faber f.* 1754; *whole length; sh. mezz.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. or small h. sh.*

THOMAS SUTTON, *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Van Hove sc. Frontispiece to Herne's "Domus Carthusiana," 1677; 8vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1737; *8vo.*

Thomas Sutton, in the early part of his life, travelled to those countries as a gentleman, to which he afterwards traded as a merchant. He was for some time in the army; in which he behaved himself so well, that he obtained a patent of Queen Elizabeth for the office of master-general of the ordnance for life. No man was better acquainted with the mysteries of trade, and few with the methods of saving. By a long course of frugality and industry, he acquired a fortune superior to that of any private gentleman of his time. This enabled him to build and endow the hospital called the Charter House, one of the noblest foundations in the world. He paid 13000 *l.* for the ground only; and the expence of the building

and

and endowment was answerable. He died the twelfth of December, 1611, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr John Aubrey tells us, that Ben. Johnson has characterized him under the name of Volpone *.

NICOLAUS WADHAM, armiger, Coll. Wadhamensis fund^t. A°. D^i. 1609; *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, a man of a respectable character, was, together with Dorothy his wife, the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. His generosity and hospitality † were proportionate to the affluence of his *fortune* ‡. He and his wife, who were both of the Romish religion, had formed a design of founding a catholic seminary at Venice; but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices.

THOMAS TESDALE, (TISDALE) armiger, unus fundatorum Coll. Pembrochiæ, A. Dom. 1624; *J. Faber*

* In his "Anecdotes of several extraordinary Persons," a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

S. Herne, in his "Life of Sutton," says it is probable, that Johnson never intended to characterize him under the name of Volpone; "for, in that age, "several other men were pointed at, and who was the true person was then "a matter of doubt. If the poet designed to injure the fame of Sutton, he "was first of all an ungrateful wretch, to abuse those hands that afforded him "bread; for he allowed him a constant pension: and secondly, he disowned "his very hand-writing, that he sent to our founder, in vindication of himself "in this matter."

† Fuller says, "that he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his "estate, and depth in his liberality. His hospital house was an inn at all "times; a court at Christmas." Worthies, in Somerset, p. 30.

‡ Of this various and contradictory accounts have been given. That which is most to be relied on is in Wood's "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." ii. 324.

J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.

Thomas Tisdale, of Glympton, esq. was, with Richard Wightwick, or Whitwick, co-founder of Pembroke College in Oxford. Four of Tisdale's fellows are to be of his kindred, and the rest are to be elected from Abingdon school.

ALDERMAN LEATE, *a head in an oval. About the oval,*

" Let arms and arts thy praises speak,
" Who wast their patron worthy Leate."

Below,

" London may boast thy praise, and magnify
" Thy name, whose care her ruins did repair;
" And in exchange of foul deformity
" Hath deckt and graced her with beauties rare,
" The fame whereof resoundeth far and near.
" Then honour him, who thus hath honoured
" thee,
" And love his name in all posterity."

J. Payne sc.

Alderman Leate, a man of great ingenuity and public spirit, was well known in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. for the surveys which he took of different parts of the city of London, and the many useful and ornamental alterations which he projected in the streets and buildings. Some of them were, to the projector's honour, carried into execution. Stowe mentions a plan of Moorfields, as it was intended to be laid out by this person. It was to have been inserted in his " Survey of London."

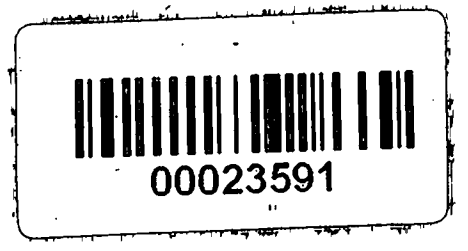
JOHN

" JOHN GRAVES, Gent. aged 102 years, when " drawn, 1615. He was born in Yorkshire, in 1513, " and died at London, in 1616, aged 103 years. He " was grandfather to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, " esq. grandfather to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, " now living, 1728." *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

Richard Graves of Mickleton, in Glocestershire, esq. a noted antiquary, caused this print to be engraved as a memorial of his ancestor; who appears, from his erect posture, and sensible countenance, to have been a very extraordinary person for one of his age.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

W. Nicholson, Printer, Warner Street.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